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BURGH OF GREENOCK



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

on

The Health of the Burgh

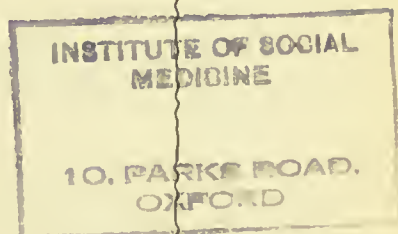
FOR THE YEAR 1948

by

Alexander Johnstone, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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PERSONNEL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, M.C., M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

*ROBIN FREELAND, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

IAN D. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Resigned 16/9/48*).

ERIC M. SEWELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Took up duty 11/10/48*).

Health Visitors.

JOAN M. POLLOK.

MARY WATSON.

NELL W. MCMURTRIE.

MARY R. MCFARLANE.

MARY MACLEOD.

ISABEL CRUMLISH.

JEAN DEVINE (*Took up
duty 18/8/48*).

MARGARET A. MAITLAND (*Took
up duty 1/11/48*).

ANNIE LONIE.

FLORA MACISAAC.

CATHERINE COYLE.

HARRIET MACPHERSON.

MAUD STEELE.

Mrs. ISABEL CLARK (*Took
up duty 4/7/48*).

JEAN HUTCHISON (*Took
up duty 4/10/48*).

GERTRUDE MCWILLIAM (*Took
up duty 1/11/48*).

In addition, one nurse of the Greenock District Nursing Association acts as whole-time Health Visitor under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and one under the Tuberculosis Scheme.

Office Staff

JOHN McCRONE, Epidemic Officer.

ELSIE C. GREENHAM.

MARY A. CORMACK.

PHYLLIS E. CHANDLER.

JANET D. MUIR.

MARGARET A. NELSON.

MARGARET C. MACELWEE.

DOROTHY PRESTON.

MATILDA BAUMGART.

MARGARET WALMSLEY.

JANET MCKINNON

Corporation Midwives.

Mrs. MARY RAMPLING.

Mrs. M. S. MACKAY.

JEAN PENNIE (Mrs. GILMOUR).

RACHEL CAMERON.

JANET L. BORLAND (*Resigned
8/4/48*).

ANNIE S. McDERMID.

Mrs. ISABELLA SWAN.

Mrs. HELEN HAMILTON.

SUSAN S. TURNER.

ISABEL CONNIE (*Took up
duty 15/3/48*).

MARION K. CAMERON (*Took
up duty 17/5/48*).

In addition to the above, Greenock District Nursing Association provide two full-time Midwives.

**Rankin Memorial Hospitals.*

*JAMES BAXTER, M.D., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., Resident Medical Officer.

*MARGARET MCLENNAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron.

PERSONNEL—Continued.

Venereal Diseases Special Treatment Centre.*JOHN CARSON, Orderly (*Retired 23/3/48*).HARVEY C. CAIRNS.**Disinfecting Station.*

ARCHIBALD COMRIE, District Disinfecting Officer.

DUNCAN McLEAN, Station Disinfecting Officer (*Died 17/12/48*).

PETER MALLON, Station Disinfecting Officer.

Reception House.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, Caretaker.

Day Nursery.

Mrs. J. TELFER, S.R.N., Matron.

*Attendants in Charge of Toddler's Playgrounds.*Mrs. McLELLAN (*Resigned*
24/12/48).ELEANOR MILLER.
Mrs. ARMOUR.*Part-time Officers.***JOHN MILLER, M.B., Ch.B., L.M., M.R.C.O.G., Surgeon-Accoucheur.*
RANDOLPH DOUGLAS, L.D.S., D.D.S., L.R.C.P., Dental Surgeon.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

*Welfare Officer*DONALD McLEAN, M.B.E. (*Retired 15/12/48*).ARCHIBALD MUIR (*Took up duty 6/9/48*).*Office Staff*

MORAG McINTYRE MARTHA PHILIP.

ELSPETH MAIN (*Took up duty 23/4/48*).GORDON H. WYLIE (*Took up duty 6/12/48*).*Caretaker and Removal Officer*

ERNEST CRACKNELL.

** Transferred to Regional Hospital Board on 5th July.*

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To the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND,
and the LOCAL AUTHORITY OF THE BURGH OF GREENOCK.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and welfare of the community for the year 1948.

It can truly be said to have been a good year in so far as the general death rate, the infantile mortality rate and the death rate from the principal infectious diseases are all the lowest recorded in the history of the burgh, while the maternal death rate has maintained last year's low level. Tuberculosis, however, still remains as a menace to the public health.

The National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, came into force on 5th July and with it came changes in the Local Authority's responsibilities. Time alone will show whether these changes will effect the improvements they were designed to achieve. The new arrangements have certainly got smoothly under way.

While control of the hospital and specialist services has been removed from this department new legislation has placed further duties upon it, chiefly the administration of the mental health service, the home nursing service and the wide field of social welfare. In view of these new responsibilities the title of the department has now become Health and Welfare Department.

I was glad to welcome to the staff, as Welfare Officer, Mr. Donald McLean, who had for 28 years given such yeoman service as Inspector of Public Assistance and on his retiral towards the end of the year, Mr. Archibald Muir, who now carries on the work.

By the retiral of Mr. John Carson, male nurse, the staff lost a valued member who had given excellent special service in the department for 24 years.

It is with great regret that I have to record the sudden death of Mr. Duncan McLean, Officer in charge of the Disinfecting Station, who had been in the department's service since January 1942.

I wish again to record my appreciation of the support given to me by the Corporation throughout the year and to acknowledge the ready help and useful co-operation of my colleagues in the Corporation service. I am happy to offer my grateful thanks to all the members of my staff for their loyal, hard-working and cheerful support during a difficult period.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1948.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Population as estimated at the middle of 1948, | 79,470 |
| Acreage of Burgh, | 3,745 |
| Density of population per acre, | 21.22 |
| Birth-rate, | 21.2 |
| Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 births, | 5.3 |
| Marriage-rate (uncorrected), | 8.2 |
| Death-rate—all causes, | 11.7 |
| Death-rate—all tuberculosis, | 1.42 |
| Death-rate—tuberculosis of respiratory system, | 1.23 |
| Death-rate—non-pulmonary tuberculosis, | 0.18 |
| Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases, | 0.05 |
| Infantile mortality rate, | 61 |
| Neo-natal death rate, | 27.95 |
| Stillbirth rate, | 32 |
| Maternal death rate (Registrar General), | 0.59 |

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise indicated.

PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICTS.

A—EAST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. I and II.

B—EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT corresponds to municipal wards Nos. III, IV, and V.

C—WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VI, and VII.

D—WEST DISTRICT—corresponds to municipal wards Nos. VIII and IX.

Note—The boundaries of these districts were altered last year and the district figures are therefore not comparable with those of previous years.

Medical Officer's Report

For the Year 1948

Vital Statistics

POPULATION.—The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Burgh to the middle of 1948 is 79,470 and this figure has been used as the basis of all statistical calculations except where otherwise indicated.

This estimated population shows an increase of 93 over last year's figure.

The natural increase of population is 760. This shows a decrease on last year's figure of 872 and is above the average for the last ten years, namely 587.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered during the year 1948 was 1,688. After correction it was 1,681 (872 males and 809 females) and the equivalent rate is 21.2. Last year's rate was 23.8 and the average for the last five years is 20.9.

The birth-rate for Scotland as a whole is 19.4.

Tables I-IV give further information on this subject.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS.—The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 103, a decrease on last year's figure of 120, and below the average for the last ten years, namely 130. The corresponding infantile mortality rate is 61. Last year's figure was 64 and the last ten-yearly average 80.

This is the lowest infantile mortality on record.

The rate for Scotland is 44.7.

Premature birth was responsible for 25.24% of the total infant deaths pneumonia for 21.35, diarrhoea and enteritis for 13.59, atrophy, debility and marasmus for 14.56.

The neo-natal death rate was ^{24.95}~~22.92~~ as against 36.41, the average for the last ten years. The rate for Scotland is 25.1.

Stillbirths numbered 89 giving a stillbirth rate of 32 as against 40 the average of the last ten years. The rate for Scotland is 28.7.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.—The total number of deaths registered in the Burgh was 1,004. When corrected for transfers this figure becomes 928 (472 males and 456 females). The corresponding death rate is 11.7. This figure is lower than last year when it was 12.8 and below the average for the last five years, 13.3.

This death-rate is again lower than last year's record figure and is therefore the lowest death-rate on record in the burgh.

The death-rate for Scotland as a whole is 11.8.

The average age of death was approximately 59 years as against 57, the average figure for the last ten years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following were the chief causes of death during 1948 :—Heart disease, 245 ; cancer, 129 ; tuberculosis, all forms, 114 ; cerebral haemorrhage, 98 ; congenital debility, 48 ; pneumonia, 38 ; bronchitis, 37 ; violence, 23.

Tables II and III give further information regarding causes of death, which may be conveniently grouped as follows :—

Principal Epidemic Diseases.—Scarlet fever, measles, cerebro-spinal fever and influenza were each responsible for one death and this total of four produces a death-rate of 0.05. These figures are lower than the corresponding figures for last year, namely, nine deaths and a rate of 0.11 and lower than the last quinquennial averages of 17 and 0.23.

In fact this is the lowest death-rate from this cause on record.

Tuberculous Diseases.—During the year the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 98 and the corresponding rate 1.23 as against 88 deaths and a rate of 1.11 last year. The average rate for the last five years is 0.94. The rate for Scotland is 0.66.

This death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is the highest recorded in the burgh since 1917.

Tuberculosis of other organs gave 15 deaths. The non-pulmonary rate is 0.18 which is lower than last year's figure of 0.30 and also lower than the last quinquennial average of 0.28.

The total tuberculosis rate, therefore, is 1.42, as against last year's figure of 1.41 and the average for the last five years 1.22. The rate for Scotland is 0.75.

Malignant Disease.—Cancer in its various forms was responsible for 129 deaths (72 males and 57 females) and the death-rate is 1.62. Last year's deaths amounted to 136 and the rate was 1.71, while the average number of deaths for the last ten years is 129 (65 males and 64 females) and the death-rate 1.68 (0.85 males and 0.83 females).

Diseases of Circulatory System.—The number of deaths from diseases of this system was 262 of which 245 were from disease of the heart and 17 from other causes. The heart disease rate is 3.08 which is lower than the corresponding figure for last year 3.30, but higher than the last five-yearly average 2.96.

Diseases of Respiratory System.—These diseases produced 88 deaths during the year, which figure gives an equivalent death-rate of 1.10 as compared with last year's figures of 108 and 1.36. The average number for the last ten years is 128 and the rate 1.66.

Pneumonia was responsible for 38 of the total respiratory deaths and the death-rate from this cause is 0.47. Last year the number was 57 and the death-rate 0.71, the average rate for the last five years being 0.68. Of these deaths 20 occurred in children under one year, 4 in children aged 1-5 years and 6 in persons over sixty-five.

Bronchitis accounted for 37 deaths and of these five were in children under the age of five while 17 were in persons over 65 years of age. The death-rate is 0.46 as against 0.45 last year and the previous quinquennial average 0.66.

Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs.—The deaths classified in this group numbered 112 of which 98 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, embolism or thrombosis. The death-rate from this cause is 1.23 as against 1.44 last year and the last five-yearly average 1.34.

Diseases of Digestive System.—Deaths referable to this system number 46, of which 15 were due to diarrhoea and enteritis and of these 4 occurred in children under one year of age, 4 were caused by gastric and duodenal ulcer, 9 by diseases of liver, 5 by appendicitis and 13 by other digestive conditions.

The number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under one year was 16 in 1947 and the last quinquennial mean is 14.

Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.—The deaths from diseases of this system totalled 21, of which 13 were due to nephritis and 8 to other conditions.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.—The Registrar General shows one death from this cause attributed to a condition other than sepsis.

The following table gives the maternal death-rates for the period 1900-1948 and it will be seen that the figures show very definite improvement during the last five years :—

| Period | Death-rate from Puerperal Sepsis, | Death-rate from other Puerperal Causes, | Maternal Death-rate |
|-----------|--|--|------------------------|
| 1900—1904 | 2.46 | 2.84 | 5.31 |
| 1905—1909 | 1.59 | 3.53 | 5.13 |
| 1910—1914 | 1.26 | 5.37 | 6.63 |
| 1915—1919 | 0.88 | 4.95 | 5.83 |
| 1920—1924 | 1.58 | 4.71 | 6.29 |
| 1925—1929 | 1.80 | 4.16 | 5.96 |
| 1930—1934 | 1.40 | 5.00 | 6.40 |
| 1935—1939 | 1.31 | 4.29 | 5.60 |
| 1940 | 0.62 | 4.94 | 5.56 |
| 1941 | 1.32 | 2.63 | 3.95 |
| 1942 | 1.26 | 3.14 | 4.40 |
| 1943 | 1.78 | 3.57 | 5.35 |
| 1944 | — | 2.99 | 2.99 |
| 1940—1944 | 1.00 | 3.45 | 4.45 |
| 1945 | 1.34 | 0.66 | 2.00 |
| 1946 | — | 3.03 | 3.03 |
| 1947 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.53 |
| 1948 | — | 0.59 | 0.59 |

The rate for 1948 continues last year's record figure of 0.53, a very satisfactory result.

The maternal death-rate for Scotland is 1.5.

Investigation shows that there were three deaths of women during or following pregnancy this year as against five last year.

The causes of death were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|------|------|---|
| Conditions connected with pregnancy and parturition | .... | .... | 1 |
| Placenta praevia | .... | .... | 1 |
| Conditions associated but not directly connected with pregnancy | | | 2 |
| Cardiac failure under anaesthetic | .... | .... | 1 |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis | .... | .... | 1 |

All of these cases had adequate and satisfactory supervision and treatment and it seems clear that no other form of treatment could have been reasonably expected to prevent the fatal issue.

Diseases of Early Infancy and Congenital Malformations—Deaths from these causes numbered 48 and may be classified as follows:—

Premature birth, 26; atrophy, debility and marasmus, 15; congenital malformations, 2; injury at birth, 2; hydrocephalus, 1; congenital heart disease, 1; atelectasis, 1. Last year's number was 59 and the average for the last five years is 64.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the maternity and child welfare section of the report.

Violent Deaths.—These numbered 30 of which 4 were apparently suicidal (2 males and 2 females) and 26 accidental (16 males and 10 females). These figures include 5 road transport accidents (2 males and 3 females). The corresponding figures for last year were 3 suicides (1 male and 2 females) and 40 other violent deaths (28 males and 12 females) including 10 road transport accidents (6 males and 4 females). The average of the last ten years is 3 deaths from suicide and 49 from other violence.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.—The following table gives comparison of the various rates in the Public Health Districts and the average age at death as calculated in this department:—

| | A. East. | B. East Central. | C. West Central. | D. West. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Population, | 15,742 | 25,246 | 20,195 | 18,287 |
| Density per acre, | 26.70 | 32.18 | 87.50 | 9.64 |
| Birth-rate, | 29.72 | 21.07 | 16.68 | 18.15 |
| Infantile mortality rate, | 55.55 | 46.99 | 74.18 | 81.32 |
| General death-rate, | 10.73 | 13.38 | 9.11 | 12.95 |
| Tuberculosis death-rate, | 2.03 | 1.58 | 0.89 | 1.25 |
| Average age at death, | 53 | 59 | 60 | 63 |

It should be remembered that these district figures are not comparable with those given previous to 1947 as the boundaries have had to be adjusted on account of movements of population due to housing schemes, etc.

Infectious Disease

During 1948 there were ascertained by the Department 1,875 cases of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis, secondary pneumonia, venereal disease and scabies). This was a very large decrease over the previous year's total of 3,778 and also less than the previous quinquennial average 2,868. There was no outstanding occurrence during the year.

Further information regarding infectious disease will be found in Tables V to VIII.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER.—Three hundred and twenty-one cases were notified with the highest monthly incidence in January, February, October and November. The incidence rate for the year is 4.03 and as there was one death the case mortality rate is 0.31% and the death-rate 0.01. Last year 150 cases were notified and the average for the last five years is 121.

There was no marked epidemic prevalence at any time and the cases on the whole were of a mild type.

DIPHTHERIA.—Sixty-three cases were notified during the year, giving an incidence rate over the whole population of 0.79 as compared with 63 cases and a rate of 0.74 last year.

There were no deaths. This is only the second time that this has occurred, the other occasion being 1944.

CONTACTS:—When it was considered advisable, throat swabbing of contacts was carried out and 41 persons were thus investigated, all with negative result.

IMMUNISATION:—This is discussed under the heading "Prevention of Infectious Diseases by Inoculation."

Diphtheria in immunised persons:—

Of the 63 cases of diphtheria which occurred, 35 had never been immunised, 6 had a history of incomplete inoculation and in 12 there was no record except the parent's word; the remaining 10 cases were known to have received a complete course of injections 7 of them during the 3 preceding years. In all of them the organism was of the mitis type and toxæmia was mild or non-existent: all of the patients recovered.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Eleven notifications were received but in two cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. Of the remaining 9 cases three were notified from a local general hospital, their place of residence being outwith the burgh. Of the 6 Greenock cases 5 were associated with an outbreak which had occurred through drinking infected water from a stream in Dunbartonshire and the sixth was a sailor who had contracted the disease abroad. All were removed to hospital and there were no deaths.

The source of infection of the cases who had drunk the stream water was, after considerable investigation, finally discovered and dealt with by the County Authority.

CONTACTS:—A considerable amount of investigation was carried out in connection with contacts and blood and faeces from them were examined but no new cases were discovered by this means.

PNEUMONIA.—A total of 105 cases was discovered: 48 of acute primary type were notified and 57 cases, presumably secondary to some other infection, were also intimated. The highest incidence occurred in the months of December and March. Last year's figure was 94 and the average for the last five years ninety-one. Four cases were removed to the infectious diseases hospital and the number of deaths was thirty-eight.

POLIOMYELITIS.—Two cases were notified during 1948 but in one diagnosis was altered to tuberculous meningitis. The remaining case was seriously ill on admission and developed left-sided paralysis of the face followed by paralysis of the left arm and leg. The patient died.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Only one case of puerperal fever and one of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Neither case was of a very severe nature and both recovered.

The former case occurred in the maternity hospital where there had been no instrumental interference. No specific organisms were found on bacteriological investigation and the patient was not removed to the infectious diseases hospital.

The latter case followed abortion in a general hospital and was removed to the infectious diseases hospital. Bacteriological investigation revealed a coliform organism only.

SMALLPOX.—No cases were notified. Vaccination information is given under the heading "Prevention of Infectious Diseases by Inoculation."

DYSENTERY.—Twenty-one cases were notified, 8 from the Children's Hospital, 8 through the Day Nursery and 5 sporadic cases. The 8 cases from the Children's Hospital were all of the Flexner type and were all removed to the infectious diseases hospital. Those from the Day Nursery were all of Sonne type and were not severe in nature. They were not removed to hospital but were nursed at home. Of the 5 sporadic cases 2 were of Sonne type and in the other 3 no definite organism was found. One of this last group was removed to Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow. All the patients recovered.

No specific source of infection was proved in connection with any of the cases.

MALARIA.—One case only was notified. Infection was contracted abroad.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—One case was notified during the year. The patient died.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—By the co-operation of general practitioners, parents and others, intimations were received concerning the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not compulsorily notifiable and these are discussed below.

The figures cannot be regarded as complete but they afford a reasonably good index of incidence in some of the diseases.

MEASLES (INCLUDING GERMAN MEASLES).—The number of cases notified during the year was 527, giving an incidence rate of 6.63. Last year's figure was 1,173 cases and the rate 14.77. The disease was most prevalent in the months of March and April. There was one death which gives a death-rate of 0.01 and a case mortality rate of 0.18%. Four cases were removed to hospital.

Of the children under school age 299 were affected, giving an incidence rate for this age group of 37.23 per 1,000.

It was not considered necessary to make any special arrangements for visitation or supervision during the year.

CHICKENPOX.—Five hundred and twenty-seven cases were intimated, the incidence being highest in the months of March, April and January. No deaths occurred. The number last year was 558 and the last five-yearly average 589. Five cases were removed to hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Intimations were received concerning 39 cases. Last year's figure was 545 and the last quinquennial mean 464. The incidence rate was 0.49. No patients were removed to hospital.

The number of cases in children under five was 26 and the incidence rate for the 0-5 age group was therefore 3.23. There were no deaths.

There was no need to make special arrangements for visitation.

Prevention.—The figures for whooping cough immunisation are given under the heading "Prevention of Infectious Diseases by Inoculation."

MUMPS.—There were 277 cases intimated during the year. The incidence was highest in the months of January, February and March. Last year cases numbered 1,193.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS (Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice).—Fifteen cases were intimated during the year, 10 being school children, 3 children under school age and 2 adult females.

No connection between cases or sources of infection were discovered.

SCABIES.—The search for and treatment of cases of scabies was continued throughout the year. Until July the old clinic at the Reception House was used but thereafter the new clinic at Wellpark became the Scabies Treatment Centre.

The numbers dealt with during the year were as follows :—

| | Men. | Women and children under 14 years. |
|----------------------------------|------|--|
| Number of persons examined, | 14 | 426 |
| Number of persons treated, | 14 | 279 |
| Total attendances, | 44 | 735 |

As formerly most of the cases were intimated from the School Medical Service and thereafter the whole family in the affected households was examined and treated if necessary, wherever this was found to be practicable. There is still a certain amount of apathy in connection with this condition but it is not so marked as in previous years. There were, however, a number of defaulters but every effort was made to get them to complete the treatment.

Prevention of Infectious Diseases by Inoculation

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.—During 1948 a total of 2,042 children completed a course of inoculation against diphtheria, 1,015 pre-school children, 1,027 over the age of five, while 400 school children received maintenance injections. In addition to the above 104 children are known to have been immunised by General Practitioners.

Regular immunisation sessions were held every week throughout the year and in addition special sessions were arranged in the Gibbshill and Auchnacraig community centres to serve these two areas. These special sessions were a success as they brought immunisation to the public thus avoiding a long walk or bus journey to the nearest clinic. All the schools in the burgh were visited during the year and a large number of new entrants were immunised while maintenance doses were offered to those immunised more than 3 years previously. The response to this procedure, however, was not satisfactory, although it varied in different schools. All children under 8 were given the product APT and the remainder TAF.

Posterior Schick tests were carried out on 670 pre-school children and 1,470 over the age of 5. Five (0.7%) of the former and 24 (1.6%) of the latter were positive and these were given further treatment. It should be noted, however, that in 143 children under 5 and 150 school children the result is not known as the children were not brought back for the reading of the test.

Propaganda.—Considerable publicity was given to the subject of diphtheria immunisation during the year by birthday letters, monthly press bulletins, publicity leaflets, and press advertisements, together with the persistent efforts of all Health Visitors. School masters and teachers aided these efforts by co-operating in the distribution of cards to school children.

A special campaign was arranged in September, special posters were exhibited, cinema slides shown, and press notices published. These measures were quite thorough in their way but the results did not come up to expectation.

VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.—The use of combined diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine was continued during 1948 and a total of 654 children (included under diphtheria) received it. It is as yet too early to form an opinion as to its efficacy but it may be significant that the incidence in the Burgh was the lowest for 25 years and there were no deaths from the disease—this has only occurred in one previous year, 1921, as far as is known.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.—The number of births registered in the burgh during 1947 was 1,887. By the end of the year under review 710 of these children had been successfully vaccinated, 23 were found to be constitutionally insusceptible, 103 died before vaccination had been carried out and in one a medical certificate of postponement had been issued, while 80 had left the district or were otherwise unaccounted for and declarations of conscientious objection in respect of 970 had been made. Of the children available for vaccination therefore only 37% were successfully vaccinated or were found to be immune. Two hundred and fifty-three children were successfully vaccinated at the Child Welfare Clinics of the Corporation.

The removal of the compulsory element in connection with vaccination does not so far appear to have affected the figures but it is not at all likely that in the future the number of vaccinated children will increase, apart from the possibility of the introduction of smallpox to this country. Vaccination, like the paying of an insurance premium, is not exactly a pleasure, but the protection afforded in either case certainly gives a definite feeling of security. In this light should be viewed the benefits of vaccination.

Vermin Infestation

During 1948 a total of 19 persons (10 children, 1 woman and 8 men) were treated for verminous conditions, all being cases of head and body louse infestation.

The total is very small indeed compared with the number of persons who are probably suffering from louse infestation. This condition is very easily spread at school and affects even clean children's heads if a very careful watch is not constantly kept.

The desire to retain the wave after a perm with, in many cases, a cessation of combing for the time being favours the head louse and she is not slow to take advantage of the opportunity.

Different preparations of D.D.T. have been successfully used in dealing with this problem.

Tuberculosis

The clinical work of the tuberculosis service passed on 5th July to the administration of the Regional Hospital Board and the epidemiological and social problems were left with the local authority. Whether this division of responsibility for an infectious disease is sound policy will be found only after considerable experience in practical working. During the latter half of the year there was little or no change in the previous general arrangements.

The problem remains grave and the upward trend continues, the pulmonary death-rate of 1.27 being the highest figure since 1917. The non-pulmonary figure 0.19 shows a welcome reduction, but this by no means balances the other.

The total of new notifications numbered 347, but of these five were not accepted as suffering from tuberculosis. The figures show 14 more pulmonary cases and 19 less non-pulmonary than in 1947.

The following figures show the position :—

| Year | Total Number | Pul-monary | Non-Pul-monary | TYPE OF PULMONARY DISEASE. | | | | Mass Radio-graphy |
|------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Service Cases | Adult | Pleural Effusion | Child-hood | |
| 1946 | 251 | 181 | 70 | 3 | 132 | 43 | 3 | |
| 1947 | 352 | 263 | 89 | 13 | 181 | 43 | 24 | |
| 1948 | 347 | 277 | 70 | 5 | 187 | 54 | 17 | 14 |

The age groups principally affected are again in males 15 to 25 and 45 to 65 and in females 15 to 25 and 25 to 35.

Hospital accommodation still remains inadequate and until beds are provided for all types of cases the question of whether available accommodation is used for early treatable cases or for infectious chronic cases in poor home circumstances or for both in proportion will require to be answered. This may be difficult as it is likely that the clinical and the epidemiological points of view will not coincide. It is sincerely to be hoped that many more beds will be provided at a very early date.

A mass radiography unit visited the burgh towards the end of the year and dealt with 1,631 children of thirteen years and over and 1,141 adults who volunteered for examination. Of the children examined 2 boys and 1 girl were found to suffer from active tuberculosis, the percentage being 0.22 and 0.125 respectively. In addition 30 doubtful cases were put down for examination at a later date. Of the adults examined 7 females or 0.61% were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis while 3 men and 10 women were put down as doubtful requiring re-examination later. Active heart disease was found in 9 adults, 5 men and 4 women. Mass radiography examination undoubtedly fulfils a useful part in the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

Out-patient treatment continued on the same lines as previously. Fourteen males and 25 females received 24 pneumothorax (3 bilateral) and 15 pneumo-peritoneum inductions. Of these, 3 died while under treatment and the other 36 are progressing favourably. In all 76 patients received 1,276 treatments by artificial pneumothorax and 29 were given 634 treatments by pneumo-peritoneum, these figures including 7 patients who received both.

Para-amino-salicylic acid (P.A.S.) has been used in suitable cases without marked success, 7 persons receiving 149 injections.

Calciferol (high potency vitamin D1) was given to 3 cases of lupus vulgaris and 20 of adenitis. Rapid improvement was obtained in a very short time in all of them : the result in one case of lupus of twenty years duration was particularly striking.

Eight patients were given 119 injections of gold salts and in three this was combined with pneumothorax. Three cases were treated with 59 injections of penicillin.

Nineteen plasters were applied in nine non-pulmonary cases and 353 dressings were given.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 929 pulmonary cases on the roll at the end of 1947. During the year under review 276 new cases were notified, 6 were re-admitted, 97 died and 45 were removed from the roll, leaving 1,069 on the roll at the end of the year. These cases are shown in age groups in the following table :—

| | Number of Cases in Age-Groups | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| | Under 1 | 1 and under 5 | 5 and under 10 | 10 and under 15 | 15 and under 25 | 25 and under 35 | 35 and under 45 | 45 and under 65 | 65 and upwards | Total |
| 1. Sputum or other (M.) material exam. (F.) and tubercle bacilli found | — — | — — | — — | 2 1 | 27 44 | 48 34 | 18 12 | 39 12 | 2 1 | 136 104 |
| 2. Sputum or other (M.) material exam. (F.) and tubercle bacilli never found | — — | — 1 | 2 4 | 15 8 | 67 72 | 68 72 | 43 30 | 68 22 | 15 3 | 278 212 |
| 3. Sputum or other (M.) material not (F.) examined | 1 — | 11 3 | 19 15 | 23 18 | 53 68 | 37 42 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 4 1 | 176 163 |
| TOTAL, | 1 | 15 | 40 | 67 | 331 | 301 | 126 | 162 | 26 | 1069 |

Notification :—

Of the 276 cases notified during the year, 151 were males and 125 females. The corresponding figure for 1947 was 263, and the average for the past 5 years 203.

The age groups are as follows :—

| Sex | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | Cases removed to Hospital. | Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time in 1948. |
|---------|------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| | Under 1 | 1—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—25 | 25—35 | 35—45 | 45—65 | 65 upwards | Total | | |
| Males | 3 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 35 | 23 | 13 | 37 | 3 | 151 | 59 | 18 |
| Females | 1 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 67 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 125 | 54 | 26 |
| Total | 4 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 102 | 38 | 25 | 46 | 4 | 276 | 113 | 44 |

Institutional Treatment :—

The following table shows the different institutions in which Greenock patients were treated during the year :—

| INSTITUTIONS | Remaining at 31st Dec., 1947 | Admitted during year | Treated during the year | Total number discharged | Died during year | Remaining at 31st Dec., 1948 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Private Sanatorium | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Bridge of Weir Sanatorium | 20 | 17 | 37 | 15 | 3 | 19 |
| Noranside Sanatorium | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gateside Hospital | 18 | 36 | 54 | 26 | 9 | 19 |
| St. Andrew's Home, Millport | 13 | 24 | 37 | 18 | 1 | 18 |
| Southfield Sanatorium | 6 | 5 | 11 | 7 | — | 4 |
| Bridge of Earn Hospital | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Pleurisy Unit Bridge of Earn | 10 | 49 | 59 | 38 | 1 | 20 |
| Grampian Sanatorium | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Law Junction Sanatorium | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | — | 2 |
| Hairmyres Sanatorium | 2 | 22 | 24 | 24 | — | — |
| Invergarry Sanatorium | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Aberdeen City Hospital | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Ravenseraig Pavilion | 16 | 40 | 56 | 34 | 2 | 20 |
| Ravenseraig Hospital | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — |

Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme :—

This scheme which benefitted only treatable cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was superseded on 5th July by National Assistance Board allowances, which can be given to cases of either form of the disease. The old scheme assisted 148 cases (71 males and 71 females) and the amount expended was approximately £3,422, while from the latter 111 cases received benefit.

The new arrangement appears to be more extensive in scope and more flexible in action while all types of cases are eligible for help.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The number of patients on the register at the end of 1947 was 442. During the year 71 new cases were notified, 17 died, 2 were re-admitted and 15 were removed from the roll, leaving a total of 483 cases at the end of the year.

These cases may be classified as follows:—

| | | Under 1 year | 1—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—25 | 25—35 | 35—45 | 45—65 | 65 upwards | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. Abdomen | (M.) | — | — | 4 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 23 |
| | (F.) | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | 14 |
| 2. Spine | (M.) | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | — | 25 |
| | (F.) | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 49 |
| 3. Bones and joints exclusive of spine, | (M.) | — | 2 | 13 | 12 | 30 | 14 | 5 | 3 | — | 79 |
| | (F.) | — | 3 | 8 | 10 | 33 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 68 |
| 4. Superficial Glands | (M.) | — | 6 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | 83 |
| | (F.) | — | 7 | 23 | 14 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 95 |
| 5. Lupus | (M.) | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | (F.) | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | — | 13 |
| 6. Other parts or organs | (M.) | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | — | 13 |
| | (F.) | — | 1 | 3 | — | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| TOTAL, | | — | 22 | 80 | 74 | 158 | 87 | 35 | 23 | 4 | 483 |

Notification:—

Of the 71 new cases notified 31 were males and 40 females. In 1947 the number of notifications was 89 and the average for the past five years is 68.

The age groups are as follows:—

| Sex | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | Cases removed to Hospital | Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time in 1948. |
|---------|------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|------------------------------|---|
| | Under 1 | 1—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—25 | 25—35 | 35—45 | 45—65 | 65 upwards | Total | | |
| Males | — | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 31 | 11 | 3 |
| Females | — | 6 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 40 | 14 | 3 |
| Total | — | 15 | 24 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 71 | 25 | 6 |

Tuberculous Meningitis :—

During the year 20 cases of tuberculous meningitis were notified but in one of them the diagnosis was not confirmed. Ten died before and two after notification. The remaining 7 cases and 1 of miliary tuberculosis were all treated by streptomycin.

Since this drug became available in the Burgh in 1948 nine cases in all have been treated with it and of these 7 had survived and 2 had died by the end of the year. At the time of writing only five cases are still alive, of whom 2 remain under treatment and 3 have completed it. Of these 3 two are well but suffer from residual deafness and the third, while now free from meningeal symptoms, is now undergoing sanatorium treatment for an early spinal lesion which was probably the initial source of the tuberculous meningitis.

Ultra Violet Light Therapy :—

The special clinic for this purpose continued as in previous years. Fifty-six cases received 1,459 treatments for the following conditions :—

| | |
|---|----|
| Tuberculosis of superficial glands, | 30 |
| Tuberculosis of bones, | 0 |
| Tuberculosis of abdomen, | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of skin, | 6 |
| General debility, etc., | 8 |

Institutional Treatment :—

The following table gives the number of cases treated in the various institutions :—

| INSTITUTIONS | St. Andrew's Home, Millport | Stonehouse Hospital | Gateside Hospital | Law Junction Hospital | Southfield Sanatorium |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Remaining at 31st Dec., 1947, | 49 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Admitted during year, | 29 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Treated during the year, | 78 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Total number discharged, | 46 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Died, | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Remaining at 31st Dec., 1948, | 31 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |

ALL TUBERCULOSIS.—The total number of tuberculosis cases on the roll at the end of the year was 1,552.

Attendances at dispensary were as follows :—

| Type of Case | Number of Patients | Primary Visits | Re-visits |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Pulmonary | 774 | 12 | 4,545 |
| Non-pulmonary, | 230 | 3 | 2,097 |
| Suspect | 2,308 | 1,548 | 2,073 |
| Contact, | 273 | 119 | 264 |
| Total, | 3,585 | 1,682 | 8,979 |

In the X-ray department 4,830 films in all were taken of which 229 were ante-natal films and the remainder were varied but mainly chest films. In addition 5,667 screenings were carried out.

Supervisory visits by tuberculosis nurses to patients in their homes numbered 389 and 1,449 special nursing visits were carried out by the District Nursing Staff.

Patients who received extra nourishment during the year numbered 527. Last year the number was 574 and the average for the past three years 379. The total cost of this service was approximately £4,050.

The Local Authority paid for 257 prescriptions at a total cost of £54, 7s. 9d., the average cost per patient being 16s. 2d.

Grants from the Renfrewshire King Edward Memorial Fund were made to 85 patients on whose behalf 95 applications were made as follows :—

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Clothing, | 81 |
| Bed and bedding, | 4 |
| Dental Treatment, | 4 |
| Surgical Appliances | 3 |
| Rent Allowances, | 1 |

Maternity and Child Welfare

This has again been a good year for mothers and babies but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

The birth-rate of 21.2 is lower than last year but is still above the average for the last ten years 20.3. The maternal death-rate has maintained last year's low figure 0.59, indicating only one death during the year. The infantile mortality rate is again a record low figure, namely 61, but it is still not good enough. It is in fact the second highest for large burghs in Scotland. For all that it is gratifying to be able to show improvement in this uphill fight.

Over 90% of expectant mothers in the Burgh received adequate antenatal supervision, during pregnancy, from clinic or medical practitioner.

The uptake of vitamin food supplements still remains unsatisfactory in spite of all efforts to increase it. At the end of the year the following were the actual percentages of the possible:—orange juice, 22.8; cod liver oil, 26.0; vitamin tablets, 24.0.

Rankin Hospital continued to do excellent work. It was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board on 5th July. During the whole year approximately 40% of all the confinements in the Burgh were conducted there and the detailed figures are given later in this report. The staff are due congratulations on the very fine work carried out there.

In July the new Wellpark Centre in Regent Street was opened and this has proved of great benefit giving this department satisfactory central premises for the first time since the loss of the Terrace Road buildings in 1941. It houses the main ante-natal and child welfare clinics, ultra-violet light, dental and immunisation clinics, the scabies clinic and the female venereal disease clinic, the work of which has now passed to the Regional Hospital Board.

The staff of the child welfare department has given great satisfaction and has carried through a large volume of sound and fruitful work, often in difficult circumstances. The number of health visitors is still inadequate and will require to be increased before the additional duties envisaged under the new legislation can be fully undertaken.

The department again wishes to place on record its thanks to the inspectors of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and to the Police Department for their ready co-operation and help.

BIRTHS.—

| | Before 5th July, 1948 | Rem. of year |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Total number of births (including stillbirths) occurring in the area during year—that is <i>before</i> correction for mother's residence, | 913 | 830 |
| (b) Number of births in (a) classified to show type of case and whether doctor present at confinement, | — | — |
| (i) Cases dealt with under Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937 — | | |
| (a) doctor present at confinement ... | 71 | — |
| (b) doctor not present ... | 302 | — |
| (ii) Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947— | | |
| (a) doctor engaged and present at confinement ... | — | 62 |
| (b) doctor engaged but not present at confinement ... | — | 311 |
| (c) midwife alone (no doctor engaged) | — | 10 |

| | | | Before 5th July, 1948 | Rem. of year |
|--|------|------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (iii) Other domiciliary cases— | | | | |
| (a) doctor engaged | .... | .... | 65 | 51 |
| (b) midwife alone (no doctor engaged) | .... | .... | 68 | 44 |
| (c) conducted by outdoor staff of institution | .... | .... | — | — |
| (d) without doctor or midwife | .... | .... | — | 10 |
| (iv) Cases attended at institutions (including private maternity and nursing homes) <i>in the area of the local health authority</i> | .... | .... | 407 | 342 |
| Percentage of notified births visited | .... | .... | .... | 92.59 |

STILLBIRTHS.—

| | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|----|
| Number of stillbirths (births of dead children) | .... | .... | .... | 56 |
| Stillbirth rate | .... | .... | .... | 32 |

All of these were investigated as they occurred and the factors discovered may be classified as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|------|------|--------|--------|
| (1) Hazards of birth | .... | .... | .... | 20—36% |
| Prolonged labour, 5; malpresentation, 10; prolapse of cord, 3; birth injury, 1; contracted pelvis, 1. | | | | |
| (2) Causes pre-existing at birth | .... | .... | .... | 36—64% |
| (a) Foetal abnormality | .... | .... | 14—25% | |
| (b) Pre-existing condition of mother | .... | .... | 22—39% | |
| Antepartum haemorrhage, 2; toxæmia, 6; prematurity, 6; unknown, 8. | | | | |

Of those under (1) above the 5 cases of prolonged labour were adequately dealt with by the midwives and the doctor was called in good time. Two were admitted to hospital early in labour. It is not possible to say whether the stillbirths could have been avoided by alternative treatment.

Nine of the malpresentations were breeches and it seems possible that if attempts had been made to rectify the presentation some at least of the stillbirths could have been avoided, especially if the labours had all been conducted in hospital. The other case was a situation which could not have been foreseen.

The cases of prolapsed cord apparently could not have been saved by other means.

The cases of injury and contracted pelvis were both dealt with in hospital.

In general it would appear that stillbirths from causes such as noted would have been better admitted to hospital as soon as the abnormality became apparent.

The cases noted under (2) (a) were not amenable to preventive treatment. None of the mothers gave a history of German Measles but one mother had a previous stillbirth due to foetal abnormality.

Of the cases under (2) (b) both of those with antepartum haemorrhage were removed to hospital while in good condition.

Five of the toxæmia cases were booked for hospital treatment and the other was admitted as soon as toxæmia became apparent.

One of the premature stillbirths was the child of a Rhesus negative mother, but no definite causes could be found in the other cases except poor general condition of two of the mothers.

Of the stillbirths shown as having no known cause two were illegitimate, three were twins and in one the health of the mother was poor.

Improved ante-natal care and prompt removal to hospital of all cases showing abnormality would undoubtedly reduce the number of stillbirths generally.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of deaths of children under 1 year, | 103 |
| Rate per 1,000 births, | 61 |

Number of deaths and rates per 1,000 births classified according to age groups and causes of deaths :—

| CAUSES OF DEATH | AGE GROUPS | | | | | Total Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Births |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Under 1 week | 1—4 weeks | 4 weeks—3 months | 3 months—6 months | 6 months—12 months | | |
| Chickenpox, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough, ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria and Croup, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculous Diseases, | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1.19 |
| Meningitis (non-tuberculous), | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hydrocephalus, ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 0.59 |
| Convulsions, | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 6 | 3.57 |
| Pneumonia (all forms), | — | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 13.09 |
| Bronchitis, ... | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 1.79 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis, ... | — | — | 5 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 8.33 |
| Other Digestive Diseases, | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1.79 |
| Congenital Malformations, | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1.19 |
| Congenital Heart Disease, | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0.59 |
| Premature Birth, | 17 | 8 | 1 | — | — | 26 | 15.47 |
| Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus, | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 8.92 |
| Atelectasis, | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0.59 |
| Injury at Birth, | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1.19 |
| Suffocation, Overlaying, ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Syphilis, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| All other causes, | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2.97 |
| Total Deaths, | 30 | 17 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 103 | — |
| Rate per 1,000 Births, | 17.85 | 10.11 | 10.71 | 13.68 | 8.92 | — | 61.27 |

MATERNAL MORTALITY :—

| | |
|--|------|
| Number of deaths resulting from pregnancy or confinement, .. | 1 |
| Number of deaths associated with but not due to confinement, ... | 2 |
| Number of above deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis, | Nil |
| Maternal death-rate, | 0.59 |

HOME VISITATION.—

| | | Number visited for first time, excluding cases visited during the previous year and cases known to have previously been visited in another area | Total visits |
|--|-------|---|--------------|
| (a) Local Health Authority services— | | | |
| Expectant mothers, | 71 | 71 | |
| Infants, | 1,655 | 20,826 | |
| Children (1-5 years), | 29 | 19,145 | |
| Cases of tuberculosis, | — | — | |
| Other cases (nursing mothers, venereal cases, home help cases and general enquiries), | 737 | — | |
| (b) School health service :— | | | |
| Follow-up work, | — | — | |
| (c) Other services :— | | | |
| (i) Cases visited at request of general practitioner, | — | — | |
| (ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation, | — | — | |
| Number of infants at age of 6 months found to be :— | | | |
| (i) Breast fed, .... | .... | .... | 348 |
| (ii) Partially breast fed, .... | .... | .... | 64 |
| (iii) Artificially fed, .... | .... | .... | 1,033 |

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CONSULTATIONS.—

| | Ante-natal | Post-natal |
|---|------------|------------|
| (i) Number of clinics at end of year provided by local health authority, | 3 | 3 |
| (ii) Number of clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies, | — | — |
| (iii) Total number of women who attended at the clinics during year, | 668 | 369 |

Ante-Natal Cases.—The number of first attendances was 592 and of subsequent attendances 1,859. On account of bad obstetrical history, pre-existing disease or poor general health 76 cases were advised to have hospital treatment.

The following conditions were found :—

I. Existing before pregnancy.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|----|
| (a) Anaemia and debility, .... | .... | 82 |
| (b) Gynaecological conditions, .... | .... | 32 |
| (c) Hypertension, .... | .... | 6 |
| (d) Cardiac disease, .... | .... | 5 |
| (e) Respiratory disease, .... | .... | 3 |
| (f) Venereal disease, .... | .... | 2 |
| (g) Diabetes, .... | .... | 1 |

Cases in group (a) were treated with iron, etc., and a few malnourished women were recommended for hospital treatment.

All of those under (b) had normal confinements and live babies.

All from (c), (d) and (e) were recommended for hospital treatment and all had live babies except one case of hypertension which terminated in miscarriage.

Both cases of venereal disease were treated and had live healthy babies.

The case of diabetes had a normal labour and a live birth at home.

II. Associated with pregnancy.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|----|
| (a) Malpresentation, .... | .... | 18 |
| (b) Toxaemia, .... | .... | 7 |
| (c) Multiple pregnancy, .... | .... | 3 |

Fifteen of those in group (a) were multiparae and in 12 version was successfully performed with normal confinement. One version recurred and two were not successful—stillbirths occurred in all three. Three were primiparae—in two version was successful, in one it was not and this case was admitted to hospital. All three had live births.

Of the toxæmic cases three were admitted to hospital and the other four were mild in degree: all had normal confinements.

All the twin pregnancies resulted in live births at home.

The incidence of toxæmia in 1948 was definitely lower than in the two preceding years.

Post-natal Cases.—The total number of attendances of nursing mothers was 945.

Minor complaints were dealt with at the clinic, mainly anaemia and vaginal discharges.

Twelve cases were referred to the Samaritan Hospital, Glasgow and Greenock Royal Infirmary for operative treatment.

Rhesus Factor Examinations.—Examination for the Rhesus factor was made in 344 cases of which 58 or 16% were negative. Antibodies were found in three cases in titres of 1 in 1, 1 in 2 and 1 in 4.

Of the total 16 mothers were primiparae, 9 had had previous miscarriage, three had had stillbirths and 5 had had premature births. None of them had antibodies present, however, and the history was not typical of Rhesus negative cases.

Two patients left Greenock before confinement, one had a miscarriage, one a hydrocephalic stillbirth and one a macerated stillborn baby. The remainder all had normal confinements at home except one who was removed to hospital with antepartum haemorrhage. The three cases with antibodies present had normal confinements and normal babies.

There seems no doubt that more information regarding the Rhesus factor phenomena is required before any sound judgment can be made.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.—

| | |
|---|-------|
| (1) No. of Clinics at the end of the year provided by the Local Health Authority, | 3 |
| (2) No. of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies, | Nil |
| (3) Total No. of children under 5 years of age who <i>first</i> attended at the clinics during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were:— | |
| (a) under one year of age, | 952 |
| (b) one year of age and over, | 170 |
| (4) Total No. of attendances during the year made at the clinics by children who, at the end of the year, were:— | |
| (a) under one year of age, | 7,344 |
| (b) one year of age and over, | 3,503 |

The large majority of the conditions encountered were treated at the clinic and a number were referred for special treatment as follows:—

Greenock Royal Infirmary, 96; Ear, Nose and Throat Dispensary, 53; Eye Infirmary, 11; Specialist Skin Clinic, 6; Specialist Orthopaedic Clinic, 3; Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, 34; in addition 27 children were sent for admission to Rankin Memorial Hospitals.

The following major ailments were encountered:—

Malnourished, 42; tuberculosis, 7; congenital abnormalities, 5; mental defect, 3; congenital syphilis, 2.

Appropriate action was taken in each case.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of children immunised against diphtheria, | 378 |
| Number of children successfully vaccinated, | 253 |
| Number of children unsuccessfully vaccinated, | 38 |

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRES.—

Corporation Dental Clinics.—The Dental Clinic at Hillend continued during the year and another clinic was established in August at the new Wellpark Clinic. The record of work is as follows :—

| | Expectant Mothers | Nursing Mothers | Pre-school Children |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Number inspected by dental officers, | 131 | 202 | 102 |
| Number found to require treatment, | 104 | 75 | 92 |
| Number accepting treatment, | 104 | 75 | 92 |
| Number actually treated by dental officers, | 104 | 75 | 92 |
| | | Children Treated | |
| Greenock Eye Infirmary, .... | .... | .... | 257 |
| Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, .... | .... | .... | 589 |
| Greenock Royal Infirmary, .... | .... | .... | 517 |
| Corporation Ultra-violet light clinic, .... | .... | .... | 143 |

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES.—There is no provision of this nature by the local authority, but use has been made on occasion of the voluntary institution Mission Coast Homes, Salteoats, which has twenty-two beds for ante-natal and post-natal cases and thirty-two cots.

RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND CHILDREN'S HOMES.—The Local Authority has no facilities of this type except the Children's Home, Ravensraig, in to which were admitted 18 children to be looked after temporarily during domestic or other difficulty. This home is under the administration of the Children Committee.

PREMATURE BABIES.—Special equipment was sent out on 21 occasions, comprising 25 babies, which number included 4 sets of twins. Of these, however, four were found not to be premature: one suffered from cerebral injury and two were twins for whom equipment was requested as no provision had been made in the home. The baby suffering from cerebral injury died within 48 hours. Of the remaining 21 children, one pair of twins was sent to the maternity hospital where one died at five days and the other at a week: another baby was removed to hospital on the 8th day and died there on the tenth day.

The following is the relevant information regarding the remaining 18 premature babies which were attended at home :—

| Birth Weight | Number | Condition at Birth | No. of Neo-Natal Deaths | Time of Death | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | | Within 24 hrs. | Under 1 week | 1—4 weeks | After 4 weeks |
| Under 2 lbs. | 3 | Very feeble. | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| 2—2½ lbs. | — | | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2½—3½ lbs. | 4 | 2 feeble: 2 fair condition | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| *3½—4½ lbs. | 5 | All fair condition | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 4½—5½ lbs. | 6 | All good condition | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total, | 18 | | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 |

* (One case in this group developed pneumonia and was sent to the hospital after three weeks and survived.)

Of these 18 babies, therefore, 13 survived. There was from the beginning little hope for those weighing under 2 lbs., all of whom died. It would seem that once the baby has survived for a week death can often be prevented if sufficient precautions can be taken to prevent the advent of infection. There is no doubt that the measures taken are definitely worth while.

ILLEGITIMATE BABIES.—The number of illegitimate births registered in the Burgh was 81 : of these 6 died within the year, giving an illegitimate infantile mortality rate of seventy-four.

The deaths were due to the following causes :—natural causes at eight days, 1 ; gastro-enteritis at one month, 1 ; broncho-pneumonia at three weeks, 1 ; congenital debility at four months, 1 ; prematurity, 2.

Four mothers have since left the Burgh with their babies. Six babies have been adopted, three are kept by an aunt, one by an uncle, one by a grandmother and one by the husband of the mother who has died, while one is in the Corporation Children's Home.

All the remaining babies are in the care of their mothers who have in three cases married the child's father. Eleven of the mothers are working and the children are being looked after during the day by a grandmother in 8 cases, a neighbour in 2 and a relative in one.

In three cases the home conditions are poor and the mothers are below average mentality, but in the main illegitimate babies appear to be as well cared for as the average child in the community. Every encouragement is given to the mothers to keep their children where they wish to do so, while on the other hand, help is provided in getting children adopted where the mothers wish it.

DAY NURSERY AND TODDLERS' PLAYGROUNDS.—

There is only one nursery in the Burgh, the Day Nursery, Bawhirley Road, provided by the local authority. It has 70 places, 15 for the group 0-2 years and 55 for the group 2-5 years. All of the places were taken up at the end of the year and the waiting list for the younger group was 48 and the older 84.

In addition to this there are two toddlers' playgrounds for children aged 2-5, which hold two sessions of three hours per day, from Mondays to Fridays inclusive. There are forty places in each playground and all were taken up at the end of the year, there being a small waiting list for each.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

No applications for registration were received under the above-named Act.

DOMESTIC HELPS.—At the end of the year 17 women were employed, 1 on whole-time and 16 on part-time duty.

The number of helps provided during the year was 129 and the average period of service was approximately 13 days.

RANKIN MEMORIAL HOSPITALS—MATERNITY SECTION.—

| | | Mothers | Children |
|--|------|---------|----------|
| Number in hospital at 31st December, 1947, | .... | 24 | 17 |
| Number of admissions, | .... | 807 | 1 |
| Number of confinements, | .... | *700 | — |
| Number of live births, | .... | — | 683 |
| Number of stillbirths, | .... | — | 24 |
| Number of deaths, | .... | 2 | 26 |
| Number transferred to other hospitals, | .... | — | 5 |
| Number of discharges during year, | .... | 800 | 642 |
| Number in hospital at 31st December, 1948, | .... | 29 | 28 |

*Includes 7 sets of twins.

Analysis of Admissions :—

| | |
|---|------|
| Ante-natal cases, | 113 |
| Abnormal and complicated confinements, | *171 |
| Other cases of confinement, | 529 |
| Post-natal cases, | 8 |

*Includes 14 ante-natal cases which became abnormal confinements.

Analysis of Emergency Cases and comparison with booked admissions :—

| | Emergency Cases Unbooked | Booked Admissions |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Total number, | 77 | 730 |
| Number of cases requiring ante-natal treatment | 26 | 87 |
| Number of maternal deaths, | — | 2 |
| Number of stillbirths, | 8 | 16 |
| Number of neo-natal deaths, | 6 | 20 |
| Maternal morbidity (notifiable), | 8 | — |

(1) **Ante-natal Cases.**—These included : pre-eclampsia (hypertension and albumenuria), 14; hypertension (toxaemic), 20; albumenuria, 3; hypertension and oedema, 1; essential hypertension, 1; albumenuria and odema, 1; odema, 2; late toxaemic vomiting, 3; hyperemesis gravidarum, 14; anaemia and debility, 23; cardiac disease, 11; glycosuria, 1; abdominal pain, 1; pyelitis, 3; phlebitis, 1; threatened abortion, 6; accidental haemorrhage, 5; headaches, 1; hysteria, 1; mastitis, 1.

(2) **Complicated and Abnormal Confinements.**—These include : contracted pelvis, 38; pre-eclampsia, 5; hydramnion and anencephaly, 2; hydramnion, 1; acute hydramnion and epilepsy, 1; hydramnion and hypertension, 1; multiparous breech, 4; multiparous breech and contracted pelvis, 1; primiparous breech, 20; primiparous breech and uterine inertia, 1; primiparous breech and hydrocephaly, 1; persistent occipito posterior position, 7; deep transverse arrest of head, 3; shoulder presentation and A.P.H., 1; shoulder presentation, 1; face presentation, 1; face presentation and mitral stenosis (advanced), 1; prolapsed hand alongside head, 1; accidental haemorrhage, 7; placenta praevia, 4; placenta praevia and accreta, 1; post partum haemorrhage and retained placenta, 3; post partum haemorrhage, 6; prolonged 2nd stage, 21; uterine inertia and prolonged labour, 8; prolonged labour, deflected head, debilitated patient, 1; mitral stenosis, 12; mitral stenosis—hydramnion-P.O.P., 1; ovarian cyst, 1; eclampsia, 1; late toxaemic vomiting and haematemesis, 1; influenza and A.P.H., 1; lobar pneumonia and A.P.H., 1; lobar pneumonia, 1; secondary post partum haemorrhage, 2; uterus didelphys and septate vagina, 2; myomatous uterus—elderly primigravida, 1; elderly primigravida and foetal distress, 1; previous section (L.S.) for condition other than contraction, 1; large foetus, 1; bad obstetrical history, 1; previous operation for urinary incontinence, 1; failed forceps, 1.

(3) **Abortions** (other than booked cases), Nil

(4) **Post-natal Cases.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained placenta and post-partum haemorrhage, | 4 |
| Post-partum haemorrhage, | 2 |

(5) Other Information.—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of normal deliveries, | 529 |
| Instrumental deliveries, exclusive of those appearing under (2) | Nil |
| Number of cases of puerperal fever removed from hospital, | Nil |
| Number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notifiable, | 1 |
| Number of those above which were instrumental deliveries, | Nil |
| Number of maternal deaths, | 2 |
| Number of stillbirths, | 24 |
| Asphyxia, | 7 |
| Malformation, | 6 |
| Birth injury, | 4 |
| Toxaemia, | 1 |
| Cause unknown, | 6 |
| Number of neo-natal deaths, | 26 |
| Prematurity, | 14 |
| Asphyxia and birth injury, | 5 |
| Malformation, | 4 |
| Cause not known, | 3 |
| Number of premature births (i.e. infants weighing under 5½ lbs.), | 48 |
| Stillborn, | 6 |
| Died, | 12 |
| Discharged well, | 30 |

Causes of prematurity were :—

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Twin birth, | 8 |
| Toxaemia, | 6 |
| Malformation, | 3 |
| Accidental haemorrhage, | 2 |
| Placenta praevia, | 1 |
| Influenza, | 1 |
| Pneumonia, | 1 |
| Cause unknown, | 26 |

Number of Caesarean sections performed, 47

This number comprised 6.7% of all confinements and is high because of the comparatively large number of repeat operations. Of the total 7 were classical sections and 40 lower segments.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Maternal mortality from Caesarean section (anaesthetic death), | 1 |
| Maternal morbidity (notifiable), | Nil |
| Number of infants stillborn, | 5 |
| Number of neo-natal deaths, | 5 |

(6) Hospital Ante-natal Clinic.—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of first attendances, | 604 |
| Number of subsequent attendances, | 6,403 |

(7) Hospital Post-natal Clinic.—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of first attendances, | 155 |
| Number of subsequent attendances, | 14 |

RANKIN MEMORIAL HOSPITALS—CHILDREN'S SECTION.

| | |
|---|----|
| Number in hospital at 31st December, 1947, | 27 |
| Number admitted during year, | 87 |
| Number discharged during year, | 59 |
| Number died during year, | 25 |
| Number transferred to other hospitals, | 8 |
| Number remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1948, | 22 |
| Average period of residence, (days) | 56 |
| Number of children dying within 24 hours of admission, | 4 |

| CONDITION | Cases in Hospital 31st December, 1947 | Cases Admitted | Well | Improved | Died | Transferred to Gateside Hospital | Transferred to other Hospital | Cases remaining in Hospital, at 31st Dec., 1948 |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------|------|----------|------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Anaemia and Debility, | 13 | 9 | 14 | — | — | 2 | — | 6 |
| Gastro-Enteritis, | 1 | 12 | 9 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| Broncho-Pneumonia, | 4 | 15 | 6 | — | 8 | — | — | 5 |
| Rickets and Debility, | — | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Skin Conditions, | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Marasmus, | 5 | 13 | 10 | — | 7 | — | — | 1 |
| Bronchitis, | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Septic Conditions, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Conditions, | 4 | 22 | 5 | — | 7 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Total, | 27 | 87 | 59 | — | 25 | 7 | 1 | 22 |

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937

The advent of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, has not altered the Local Authority's arrangements to any great extent. Before 5th July all patients requesting midwifery services from the Corporation were required to engage a doctor also, but after that date this was not so; most of them, however, are likely to do so when they get accustomed to the procedure.

In addition the service provided by the Local Authority has automatically been widened in scope and will now need to include all confinements not otherwise catered for, whether booked or not.

Under the Corporation's Scheme 11 whole-time municipal midwives were employed at the end of the year. They carried out 45% of all confinements in the Burgh and worked in co-operation with a doctor in each case up to 4th July and in most cases after that date.

The following are the relevant figures :—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Number of confinements conducted, | 766 |
| Number of ante-natal visits, | 6,118 |
| Number of post-natal visits, | 12,999 |
| Number of special post-natal visits, | 42 |
| Deaths of babies, within 14 days of birth, | 7 |
| Stillbirths, | 26 |
| Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, | 6 |
| Cases of puerperal sepsis, | Nil |
| Deaths from puerperal sepsis, | Nil |
| Cases of puerperal pyrexia, | Nil |

All of these midwives were under the direct supervision of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Child Welfare, who controls the Scheme.

Previous to 5th July the midwives did not require to call a doctor in emergency under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, because a doctor was booked in each case.

After 5th July medical assistance was called in 11 emergencies, 1 ante-natal, 9 intra-natal and 1 on account of the condition of the child.

The following notifications required by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board and the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations were received :—

Stillbirths, 5 ; ophthalmia neonatorum, 6 ; death, 2 ; laying out of a dead body, 3.

Midwives (Scotland) Acts

The Greenock District Nursing Association continued after 5th July to provide a private midwifery service.

During 1948, 6.6% of the confinements in the Burgh were conducted by midwives in private practice, including the midwives of the Greenock District Nursing Association and the word "midwives" used below should be construed accordingly.

Medical assistance was called in by midwives in approximately 31% of their cases. This is a considerable increase on last year's figure.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of births attended by midwives, | 112 |
| Deaths of babies within 14 days of birth, | Nil |
| Number of stillbirths, | 1 |
| Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, | Nil |
| Cases of puerperal sepsis, | Nil |
| Deaths from puerperal sepsis, | Nil |
| Cases of puerperal pyrexia, | Nil |

In 35 cases medical assistance was called in emergency, 3 ante-natal, 27 intra-natal, 1 post-natal and 4 connected with the child.

No official intimations were received.

The usual supervision was carried out by the Assistant Inspector of midwives during the year, and the work and records of these midwives was found to be on the whole satisfactory.

Following on a conviction after criminal proceedings the name of one midwife was removed from the roll by the Central Midwives Board.

Fourteen midwives notified their intention to practice but only 7 were actually in practice, including one in Port Glasgow.

Venereal Diseases

This service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board on 5th July. The male out-patient clinic was as formerly carried on at the Special Treatment Clinic, Greenock Royal Infirmary, throughout the year. The female clinic continued at 3 Shaw Place until 26th July, when it was given accommodation at the new Wellpark Clinic, Regent Street.

MALES.—Routine treatment of gonorrhoea remained in the main as described last year. In all 84 cases were under observation during 1948 and in 27 of them treatment and observation were completed during the year. In 25 cure was simple and uninterrupted, while of the other two one was complicated by tuberculous epididymitis and co-existing syphilis. The other relapsed after penicillin but treatment was successfully concluded by subsequent sulphonamide therapy.

In the case of syphilis procaine penicillin was regarded as the most convenient and effective method of treatment in out-patients, combined with bismuth and unit courses of acetylarsan (intra-muscular) or shorter more intensive courses of mepharside (intra-venous) for all cases of primary syphilis. The duration of treatment by this means is considerably shortened in primary cases and the manifestations of the disease certainly respond more readily. The final place of penicillin in the treatment of syphilis is not yet determined but there can be no doubt that it is an added weapon in the medical armoury against this disease.

The following table gives information relating to the whole period of this clinic's existence :—

| Year ending 31st December | New Cases | Attendances at Clinics | Attendances at Centre | Total Attendances |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1923 | 182 | 1,592 | 5,970 | 7,562 |
| 1924 | 160 | 2,054 | 6,436 | 8,490 |
| 1925 | 178 | 2,363 | 7,707 | 10,070 |
| 1926 | 176 | 2,923 | 10,118 | 13,041 |
| 1927 | 189 | 2,845 | 11,245 | 14,080 |
| 1928 | 194 | 3,083 | 11,468 | 14,551 |
| 1929 | 182 | 3,373 | 7,188 | 10,561 |
| 1930 | 179 | 3,043 | 7,351 | 10,394 |
| 1931 | 147 | 2,723 | 6,039 | 8,762 |
| 1932 | 130 | 3,035 | 6,590 | 9,625 |
| 1933 | 100 | 2,883 | 5,272 | 8,155 |
| 1934 | 109 | 3,376 | 7,030 | 10,406 |
| 1935 | 132 | 3,120 | 7,462 | 10,582 |
| 1936 | 177 | 3,333 | 9,145 | 12,478 |
| 1937 | 146 | 2,649 | 8,359 | 11,008 |
| 1938 | 103 | 2,254 | 5,995 | 8,249 |
| 1939 | 151 | 1,810 | 4,017 | 5,827 |
| 1940 | 433 | 1,924 | 5,126 | 7,050 |
| 1941 | 859 | 3,224 | 8,065 | 11,289 |
| 1942 | 1,000 | 3,810 | 6,658 | 10,468 |
| 1943 | 518 | 2,843 | 3,599 | 6,442 |
| 1944 | 349 | 2,121 | 3,614 | 5,735 |
| 1945 | 204 | 1,696 | 2,314 | 4,010 |
| 1946 | 380 | 2,397 | 3,478 | 5,875 |
| 1947 | 197 | 2,134 | 877 | 3,011 |
| 1948 | 173 | 1,810 | 584 | 2,394 |

The cases treated are shown below :—

| Type of Case | On register 1st Jan., 1948 | New Cases | Returned for further treatment | Transferred in from approved centres | Ceased to attend | Transferred to other centres | Discharged cured | Died | Remaining at 31st Dec., 1948 |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------|------------------------------------|
| Syphilis | 71 | 33 | 3 | 12 | 25 | 24 | 1 | — | 69 |
| Gonorrhoea | 15 | 63 | — | 6 | 17 | 29 | 15 | — | 23 |
| Chancroid | 1 | 9 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | 4 |
| Non-specific venereal infections | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 2 |
| Conditions other than venereal | 3 | 61 | — | — | — | — | 58 | — | 6 |

The figures of new cases of both syphilis and gonorrhoea are much smaller than last year and are well below the average for the last five years. The places of residence were given as follows :—Greenock, 46 ; Port Glasgow, 10 ; Gourock, 2 ; County of Renfrew, 2 ; County of Argyll, 2 ; Services, 1 ; Shipping, 33.

Of the 33 new syphilis cases 22 were primary, 1 latent, 9 later and 1 congenital.

No cases required hospital treatment.

The defaulter rate for syphilis is 21.0% and for gonorrhoea 20.23%, the former being lower and the latter higher than last year.

Three hundred and one specimens of blood and 6 of cerebro-spinal fluid were examined by the Wassermann and Meinicke tests at the Hawkhead Laboratory, Paisley. Bacteriological examinations carried out at the clinic included 155 smears for gonococcus and 42 for treponema pallidum.

FEMALES.—The following table gives the comparative figures for the twenty years during which the clinic has been in operation :—

| Period under Review | New Cases | Attendances at Clinics | Attendances at Centre | Total Attendances |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 24th November to 31st Dec., 1929 | 12 | 107 | 7 | 114 |
| 1930 | 100 | 1,209 | 127 | 1,336 |
| 1931 | 128 | 2,061 | 458 | 2,519 |
| 1932 | 93 | 2,064 | 652 | 2,716 |
| 1933 | 101 | 2,127 | 1,077 | 3,204 |
| 1934 | 79 | 1,884 | 1,075 | 2,959 |
| 1935 | 112 | 1,697 | 1,163 | 2,860 |
| 1936 | 86 | 1,830 | 1,184 | 3,014 |
| 1937 | 85 | 2,083 | 1,791 | 3,874 |
| 1938 | 61 | 1,758 | 1,466 | 3,224 |
| 1939 | 55 | 1,349 | 574 | 1,923 |
| 1940 | 69 | 1,120 | 433 | 1,553 |
| 1941 | 74 | 989 | 426 | 1,415 |
| 1942 | 91 | 1,327 | 322 | 1,649 |
| 1943 | 137 | 1,669 | 366 | 2,035 |
| 1944 | 91 | 1,805 | 448 | 2,253 |
| 1945 | 130 | 1,648 | 416 | 2,064 |
| 1946 | 116 | 1,826 | 243 | 2,069 |
| 1947 | 91 | 2,097 | 155 | 2,252 |
| 1948 | 43 | 1,286 | 103 | 1,389 |

The types of cases treated is shown below :—

| Type of Case | On Register, 1st Jan., 1948 | New Cases | Returned for further treatment | Transfers in from Approved Centres | Ceased to attend | Transferred to other Centres | Discharged | Died | Remaining, 31st Dec., 1948 |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------|------|-------------------------------|
| Syphilis | 103 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 26 | — | 98 |
| Gonorrhoea | 11 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | — | 6 |
| Conditions other than venereal | 12 | 22 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 29 | — | 5 |

Of the 19 new cases of syphilis 4 were primary, 4 secondary, 6 latent (1st year), 2 later and 3 congenital. One case of gonorrhoea was admitted to hospital.

The defaulter rates were 3.27% in the case of syphilis and there were no defaulters in the case of gonorrhoea.

Hospital Accommodation and Ambulance Arrangements

On the 5th July the hospital organisation was taken over by the Western Hospital Board, but this did not materially affect the work of the department nor its relation with the hospital. This was of course to be expected, but time no doubt will bring changes.

The following figures were kindly supplied by the Physician Superintendent :—

I.—Cases Classified According to Districts from which Admitted.—

| DISTRICT | Cases in Hospital on 1st Jan., 1948 | Admitted during 1948 | Discharged during 1948 | Died during 1948 | Cases remaining at end of year |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Greenock | 51 | 459 | 425 | 14 | 71 |
| Port Glasgow | 31 | 132 | 154 | 2 | 7 |
| Gourock | 2 | 35 | 35 | — | 2 |
| County | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Total | 84 | 627 | 615 | 16 | 80 |

II.—Cases Treated, Classified According to Disease.—

| DISEASE | In hospital, 1st Jan., 1947 | Admitted | Discharged | Died | Cases remaining 31st Dec., 1948 | Fatality rate |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------|------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Scarlet fever, | 53 | 414 | 432 | — | 35 | — |
| Diphtheria, | 12 | 86 | 82 | 1 | 15 | 0.98 |
| Tuberculosis, | 17 | 44 | 29 | 11 | 21 | 18.0 |
| Measles, | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Enteric, | — | 27 | 26 | — | — | — |
| Chickenpox, | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia, | — | 7 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis, | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 100.0 |
| Other diseases, | 2 | 38 | 30 | 2 | 8 | 5.0 |
| Total, | 84 | 627 | 615 | 16 | 80 | 2.2 |

III.—Cases Admitted from the Burgh of Greenock, Classified According to Disease.—

| DISEASE | In hospital, 31st Dec., 1947 | Admitted | Discharged | Died | In hospital, 31st Dec., 1948 | Fatality rate |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Scarlet, | 27 | 303 | 301 | — | 29 | — |
| Diphtheria, | 5 | 63 | 56 | — | 12 | — |
| Tuberculosis, | 17 | 43 | 29 | 10 | 21 | 16.6 |
| Measles, | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Enteric, | — | 6 | 5 | — | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia, | — | 44 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Chickenpox, | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Poliomyelitis, | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 100.0 |
| Others, | 2 | 31 | 23 | 2 | 8 | 6.3 |
| Total, | 51 | 459 | 425 | 14 | 71 | 2.74 |

Ambulance Arrangements.—Up to the date of the take over the hospital ambulance dealt satisfactorily with all calls made upon it.

The transport difficulty in connection with the carriage of tuberculosis patients to the dispensary at 3 Shaw Place continued, but after 5th July this situation was definitely improved and by the end of the year the difficulty had been largely cleared away.

Home Nursing

Following the advent of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, the Local Authority took over responsibility for the home nursing service, but by agreement the Greenock District Nursing Association continued to carry on the work for the time being. Details of the agreement had not been finally concluded at the end of the year.

From 5th July to 31st December, 537 cases were attended and 1,568 visits made by the nursing staff, while an adequate supply of nursing appliances was provided on loan to households requiring them. Cars belonging to the Association were available, but the transport arrangements were hampered by the lack of adequate garage accommodation.

Insulin Provision

Under the Local Authority's arrangements nine patients were, without charge, provided with 31,200 units of insulin, 10,000 ordinary and 21,200 protamine zinc.

This scheme will no longer be necessary as all medicaments of this nature can now be prescribed by medical practitioners for their patients under the new service.

Registration of Nursing Homes

Under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1938, only the Glenville Nursing Home, Ravenscraig, is registered. Inspection was carried out during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

In addition six institutions were exempted from the provision of the Act. These were:—Greenock Royal Infirmary and Larkfield Hospital; Greenock Eye Infirmary; Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital; Little Sisters' of the Poor Home; the Medical Aid Home and the Children's Convalescent Home. After 4th July the first three of these institutions were taken over by the Central Authority and no longer come within the scope of the statute.

Medical Care and Nursing of the Sick Poor

On 5th July, 1948, when the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, and the National Assistance Act, 1948, came into operation the domiciliary medical service was absorbed into the general practitioner service and Ravenscraig Hospital (Mental and General) became part of the hospital service under the administration of the Western Regional Hospitals Board.

ORDINARY SICK.—**(I) Domiciliary Medical Service.**

The outdoor medical service provided by the Public Assistance Department continued until 4th July to be given by three medical practitioners. Details of the number of consultations and visits are not available.

(II) Hospital Provision.

From 1st January till 4th July, 121 patients were admitted to the general wards of Ravenscraig Hospital, 44 were discharged and 48 died.

(III) Nursing Service.

Domiciliary nursing continued to be provided by the staff of Greenock District Nursing Association during the whole year.

MENTAL SICK.—**(I) Insanity.**

In the early months of the year Greenock patients who had been under treatment elsewhere were returned to Ravenscraig Mental Hospital, as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| Cunninghame Home | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 19 |
| Dycebar Mental Hospital | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 61 |

During the year 14 male and 19 female patients were certified and admitted to hospital for treatment.

(II) Mental Deficiency.

At the end of 1948 there were 24 mental defectives boarded out under guardianship in private dwellings and 43 under treatment in the institutions noted below :—

| | | | |
|---|------|------|----|
| Royal Scottish National Institution, Larbert, | .... | .... | 20 |
| St. Charles' Certified Institution, Carstairs, .... | .... | .... | 4 |
| St. Josephs' Institution, Rosewell, .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| Broadfield Institution, Port Glasgow, .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| Waverley Park Institution, Kirkintilloch, .... | .... | .... | 5 |
| Lennox Castle, .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| Blinkbonny Institution, Falkirk, .... | .... | .... | 2 |

On the advent of the new legislation the Corporation decided to integrate the Health and Public Assistance departments with the title of Health and Welfare Department and under the administration of the Medical Officer of Health. The Inspector of Public Assistance assumed the title of Welfare Officer and on his retiral later in the year Mr. Archibald Muir was appointed to the position.

The New Welfare Service

Report by Mr. Archibald Muir, P.L.D., Welfare Officer.

The Passing of the Poor Law.

The principal event of 1948 was the inception of a new national service of assistance accompanied by the final disappearance of the Poor Law. Thus the opportunity was given for a broad and comprehensive advance in the conception of modern social welfare. While welcoming the new system a thought might be spared for the vastness of the part played in the national life for over five centuries by the old. This is all the more necessary as it must be remembered that the new has grown logically out of the old.

The Poor Law was never a static system. Throughout its long history it preserved the attributes of a biological growth and from this were derived many of its virtues and some of its defects. Like all biological growth the Poor Law was strongly affected by its environment. It took on the colour of the times and changed in response to changing public opinion and the advance in the knowledge of social and economic science. One effect of this was that in harsh times, when opinion was governed by what are now completely outmoded social and economic theories, the Poor Law reproduced the attitude of the period and its methods were inevitably crude and frequently harsh. Unfortunately, but inevitably, in the case of a service so intimately concerned with individual lives, the memory of these facts long survived the facts themselves. As soon as a new social outlook appeared the development of the Poor Law was inclined to be obscured and there was a failure on the part of the public to recognise the true nature of the social welfare service which was growing up in the community. From this was derived the oft-lamented "stigma," a smear which wrought great injury to the development of the service, so much so that in recent years some of the best work of the Poor Law administration has consisted in stimulating the growth of new services which, under other administration, have obtained public recognition and popularity. The result of this process has been the gradual assumption, bit by bit, by the State, of responsibility for one section after another of the Poor Law Services, not, it should be noted, because they were badly or insufficiently administered but largely because they were too essential to the national life to permit further development to be hampered by the illogical influence of old and unhappy memories of times long past. With the inception of new National Health and Insurance schemes the opportunity was taken to make the historic change by bringing into force the National Assistance Act, 1948.

On the 5th July, 1948, a smooth transfer was effected from the Public Assistance Department to the local office of the National Assistance Board of 633 cases receiving domiciliary outdoor assistance, the latter organisation assuming henceforth the responsibility for financial assistance, clothing, etc., to all members of the community in need. By the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, Ravenscraig (Mental and General) Hospital was transferred to the State and all those receiving the benefit of the Public Assistance Outdoor Medical Service were granted the right to the services of a personally chosen medical practitioner. The care of deprived children by foster-parent and institutional schemes remains, however, with the Local Authority to be administered under the Children Act, 1948.

The members of the staff of the Public Assistance Department with those of Ravenscraig Hospital were practically all transferred into the Civil Service where it is hoped they will all enjoy success.

Particular mention must be made of the retirement in December, 1948, of Mr. Donald Maclean, who had been Inspector of Public Assistance since 1920. It was his hand which steered the administration with such great success through its most difficult period, when not the least important problem to be faced was the maintenance of social order. He brought an expert opinion to all matters referred to him by the Corporation and by his unobtrusive tenacity nothing affecting the interests of the people of the town was ever lost.

Since the future Local Health and Welfare Services have so much in common in the interests of efficiency in administration, an integrated Health and Welfare Department is now in operation.

THE NEW WELFARE SERVICE.

The period under review is so short that the opportunity may be taken to describe and comment generally on the new responsibilities of the Local Authority in the field of social welfare. In the future the needs of two groups of people will require to be specially provided for by the Corporation, that is, the old people who are not in need of hospital treatment and the handicapped.

OLD PEOPLE.

The care of old people, that is, normally grouped as those beyond the age of 65 (men) or 60 (women), is a problem which is rapidly becoming acute and, in a nation in which the proportion of older people will continue to increase for a long period, the difficulties must grow rather than diminish. It is a field in which much progress would have been made had not the war years intervened and unfortunately progress is now hampered by post-war conditions.

A rough survey has been made of the old people at present living in the town and it is estimated that there are 3,700 women and 2,000 men.

Housing.

Although not the particular responsibility of the Welfare Committee the needs of these elderly people, who are capable of continuing to live a normal life in the community must not be lost sight of. The mistake made after the first world war should not be repeated in that housing schemes should not consist entirely of larger dwellings suitable for families with children. The inevitable result is that after the family grows up the homes only contain one or two elderly tenants who, desiring a smaller house, cannot be offered one in the same scheme. The Local Authority should therefore include a suitable proportion of self-contained, labour-saving two-apartment bungalows in each scheme with a few communal facilities, or, where blocks of flats are erected the lower floor should be specially constructed to accommodate elderly people. Steps such as these ought to become more practicable as the leeway on family housing is made up. Independence in their own homes is very dear to old people and specially designed dwellings may be all that is required to meet the needs of a considerable proportion in the upper age group.

Homes.

For many years now Public Assistance Officers have been regularly receiving applications from lonely elderly people of both sexes asking if they can be admitted to a home other than the "Institution." Too often they were well-deserving folk who just could not find an amelioration of their difficulties and their quest for accommodation conveyed a sense of real tragedy and frustration. The causes are manifold; physical and mental debility, shortage of suitable dwelling houses, lack of accommodation in the homes of relatives and often just the temperamental difficulties which occur

when the young and old live together in a confined space. It may be also that filial loyalty is overshadowed by a stronger urge to give the children in the house the first care. There are, too, so many who have no known relatives and who live alone until they get past caring properly for themselves, but, whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that the demand for accommodation for the aged away from their homes is an increasing one. The need has been met to some extent by voluntary effort on the part of the churches and charitable institutions, but the provision at present is extremely inadequate.

By the National Assistance Act, 1948, it has now become a duty of the Local Authority to meet this need by providing residential accommodation as a local rate charge with some exchequer assistance. The persons for whom accommodation is to be provided will comprise many types of elderly, infirm, disabled people who are unable to lead a normal home life but will not include sick persons who need treatment in hospital and who are therefore the responsibility of the National Health Service. Residential accommodation will be provided in homes designed to meet the needs of the resident old people including provision for married couples; a standard weekly charge will be fixed which the resident, if his resources permit, will pay in full, but if he is unable to do so the charge will be reduced to 21/- per week. Since the majority of residents will have at least retirement pensions of 26/- per week the minimum charge of 21/- will allow them to retain 5/- per week for pocket-money. Where a person's resources do not amount to 26/- per week it will be for the National Assistance Board to make him an allowance which will bring his resources up to that amount.

The provision of these Homes for Old People is an entirely new venture for the great majority of Local Authorities, so that consideration may be given to the form which they will take. As to size the first aim must be to get away from the large institutions of the past. The Home must be large enough to form an economic unit but not too large to be beyond the capacity of the staff to be personally acquainted with and interested in each resident. Considering the many limiting factors probably accommodation for 25-50 residents should be the aim. Homes should be sited if possible near the locality to which the residents belong and not on the outskirts of the town. They will then have full facilities for worship, recreation, entertainment, shopping, travelling, library, etc. To create the necessary cheerful atmosphere modern interior decoration, curtains of attractive colours, carpets, etc., will be required. Sitting-rooms must be warm, comfortable and pleasant with books, newspapers, radio, etc., and an open fire. Small tables in the dining-room will help to keep away any institutional atmosphere. Each resident will be provided with a comfortable bed with as much privacy as possible, locker, bedside chair and rug and probably share of a wardrobe and dressing-table.

But material considerations will rank second to the atmosphere of the Home. It must provide residents with warmth, good food and the cheerful pleasant atmosphere of companionship and security they desire. Rules of conduct will be no more stringent than those imposed in conditions of home life, in fact there must be the homely personal touch in the whole routine of daily life. Residents will be encouraged to take a share in the domestic duties and the men to tend parts of the gardens, which must be cultivated not only for use but to afford the greatest pleasure to the residents. In short, the accommodation to be provided will closely resemble that of a boarding-house and since a great deal has yet to be learned about these Homes the aim should be to create the right relationship between the staff and residents so that the latter will not hesitate to make suggestions regarding improvements.

At the commencement of the new service the Local Authority had 8 men and 7 women over the age of 65 years resident in Ravenseraig General Hospital who were not in need of hospital treatment and who had therefore to be transferred to residential accommodation. They were accommodated in a separate block at Craw Road Institution, Paisley. Changes during the period were as follows:—

| | MALES | | FEMALES | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 65-75 yrs. | 75-85 yrs. | 65-75 yrs. | 75-85 yrs. |
| No. at 5/7/48 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Admissions | — | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Discharges | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Transferred to Hospital | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| No. at 31/12/48 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 |

During the period under review 9 claims were received from other Local Authorities in respect of persons ordinarily resident in Greenock who had been provided with accommodation; of these 8 were admitted and 1 refused. One similar claim, rendered against another authority, was admitted.

In order to ascertain future needs for this service an estimate of immediate needs was made at 70 females and 35 males. This was based on 2½% of the population in the upper age group and took into account the facilities available in the Medical Aid Home, Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Mariners' Home. Steps were taken immediately to survey available property and at the end of the year the large villas of Dungourney and Bellaire had been chosen and were in process of being purchased. They appear to be eminently suited for the purpose and should provide accommodation for approximately 55 old people.

The department is able to assist old people who wish to enter one of the eventide homes run by voluntary bodies. There are several of these in Scotland where the weekly charge for maintenance does not exceed 30/-, and should an old person's resources be limited to a retirement pension of 26/- the Local Authority is prepared to supplement this to enable the full charge to be met.

Owing to the shortage of property suitable for adaptation, it must be borne in mind that for future provision, when building restrictions are relaxed, new Homes will be required. These can be sited in the new housing areas but preferably as near the centre of the town as possible.

Domiciliary Welfare Services.

There remains the need for an organised welfare service designed to assist old people who are able or prefer to lead independent lives in their own homes but are doing so under great difficulty. Many are leading extremely lonely lives with no relatives or friends to help them. The burdens of house-cleaning, shopping and cooking become increasingly heavy, leading to physical and mental strain and often pitiful undernourishment, creating an unnecessarily early need for hospital care.

To some extent the local health service may be able to temporarily assist such cases by means of the Domestic Help and After-Care Schemes but these are inadequate. The need was to some extent recognised in the framing of the National Assistance Act in that provision was made to enable Local Authorities to contribute to the funds of any voluntary organisation providing

recreation or meals for old people. In this way clubs for old people may be formed and a "Meals on Wheels" service, providing a cheap mid-day meal by means of a mobile canteen, operated. The Act assumed that these services would be provided by voluntary bodies, and organisations do exist in some areas, but since there is no such service in existence in Greenock steps may yet require to be taken by the Local Authority to sponsor and stimulate such efforts unless legislation grants authorities the powers to provide these services themselves.

THE HANDICAPPED.

Accommodation.

In addition to providing necessary accommodation for old people the National Assistance Act requires Local Authorities to accommodate handicapped or disabled persons. This category appears to comprise the following persons:—cases referred from hospitals, uncertified mental defectives and border-line cases, persons whose mental condition does not warrant reception into mental hospital, "anti-socials" (habitual drunkards, ex-prisoners, sexual delinquents, persons of over-quarrelsome nature), unmarried mothers, epileptics, etc. The residential care of such people will, as always, prove most difficult unless they can be segregated to special Homes. The numbers requiring to be provided for in this area do not justify special provision being made on a local basis and arrangements have therefore been made for accommodation to be provided outwith the Burgh. At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

| | |
|--|----|
| Craw Road Institution, Paisley, | 10 |
| Cunninghame Home, Irvine, | 2 |
| Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir, | 2 |
| Lansdowne House, Glasgow, | 1 |

Accommodation for the aged blind has been secured for 3 men in Cairnhill Home, Airdrie, and facilities for the aged deaf are available in the Eventide Home at Bearsden.

Welfare Services.

By the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Local Authority has power to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of persons who are blind, deaf or dumb and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity. In relation to blind persons, the Secretary of State for Scotland has directed the Local Authority to exercise this power as a duty and is at present keeping under review the desirability of giving a similar direction as respects other classes.

The welfare arrangements for the blind mainly consist of more thorough provision under the schemes already in existence but the planning of similar services for deaf, dumb, crippled, etc., breaks new ground. The immediate matter for consideration is a survey of the needs of the Burgh and of the services at present available so that these may be utilised to the full and extended where necessary with the assistance of the Local Authority. As yet, there is no clear indication of the relationship between the Local Authority services for handicapped persons and the duties of the Ministry of Labour under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act. At the moment the Disabled Persons Employment Corporation are preparing a scheme for the establishment

of a Re-employ Factory in the town which ought to go far towards providing employment for the 180 disabled persons registered locally.

With a view to assisting Local Authorities with this problem and in order to secure a reasonable uniformity throughout the country in the development of these services an Advisory Council has been set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland and it appears inadvisable to prepare any ambitious schemes before the report is published. In general, however, the services visualised comprise the following :—

- (1) the discovery and registration of all persons coming within the prescribed definition of "handicapped" with the ascertainment of their capabilities and needs ;
- (2) instruction and advice in methods of overcoming the effects of their disabilities ;
- (3) the provision of "sheltered" employment in special Occupation Centres where the premises, materials, training, supervision, payment of remuneration and marketing of produce will be undertaken by the Local Authority ;
- (4) provision of work under Home Workers' Schemes for those unable to attend or be conveyed to Occupation Centres ;
- (5) organising social centres, recreation, etc., to enable handicapped persons to lead a fuller social life.

With regard to particular classes of handicapped persons, the following arrangements have been made :—

Blind Persons.—There are at present 72 male and 67 female blind persons registered with the Local Authority. The majority of the welfare services for the blind are in the hands of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, who provide one qualified home teacher who regularly pays home visits and teaches Braille and Moon as extensively as possible. A social centre for recreation has been established at 55 Hamilton Street and is well attended daily. Entertainments at which a meal is served are provided free every month to all blind persons and their escorts. Examination and certification of blindness is at present carried out at Glasgow, but the Local Authority are at present contemplating making new arrangements whereby this service will be provided locally.

Workshop employment is available at the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, and at present there are 10 males and 2 females fully employed there as follows :—1 in basket-making, 5 on brush-making, 3 on bedding-making, 1 on mat-making, 1 on wire-work and 1 on cane-furniture making.

Deaf, Disabled, etc., Persons.—A survey by the Local Authority is being prepared in order to ascertain the number of persons presently within the Burgh and coming within this category. In the meantime financial and other assistance is being afforded to the Greenock and District Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, a well-organised body doing valuable work.

OTHER SERVICES.

Removal of Persons needing Care and Attention.

Special provision is made in the Act for securing the necessary care and attention for persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to devote to themselves proper care and attention. If the Medical Officer of Health certifies that he is satisfied

that in the interests of any such person or for preventing the injury of the health of other persons, it is necessary to remove any such person, the Local Authority may apply to the Sheriff Court for an Order giving them power to carry out a compulsory removal. Only one such case came to the notice of the Local Authority during the period under review and, after considerable difficulty, removal to hospital was achieved without the necessity for compulsory action.

Registration of Charities for Disabled Persons.

Since the passing of the new Act, in accordance with its provisions, the following two charities have been registered by the Local Authority :—

The Outdoor Mission to the Blind for Glasgow and the West of Scotland.
The Greenock and District Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.

Care of Property of Persons Admitted to Hospital.

The new Act provides that where a person is admitted as a patient to any hospital and it appears to the Local Authority that there is danger of loss of, or damage to, his moveable property, it shall be the duty of the Local Authority to take reasonable steps for its protection. In the period under review two such cases came to the notice of the Local Authority and steps were taken to secure the appointment of a Curator Bonis in each case.

Interments.

Since the passing of the new Act two applications have been received for the carrying out of interments and these were granted. Recovery of funds available from Life Assurance Companies and from liable relatives was made. The standard of burial carried out by the Local Authority has now been improved to an extent which renders it indistinguishable from a private burial and a contract has been entered into with local undertakers.

CHALLENGE.

The new powers conferred by the National Assistance Act present a serious challenge to all Local Authorities. The modern community has shown itself to be increasingly sensitive to the special needs of those of its members who are young, aged or handicapped. Concern for the children's welfare is not only a matter of national feeling but also an expression of the nation's regard for its future. Old age, for its part, has claims on society for a variety of reasons, but perhaps most of all because it provides the final test not only of the efficiency of the communal provision which is made, but also of its sincerity and its integrity of purpose. Society, in short, ought to be able to ensure that an honoured and well-cared for old age follows a lifetime of honest work and service to the community. But in these days it is not only a matter of moral obligation but of very pressing practical necessity. The proportion of elderly people in the community is increasing and if adequate provision is not made for their special needs serious and widespread abuses must inevitably arise. The history of our land shows how great humanitarian projects had always been initiated by people of good will mobilising voluntary effort; gradually the public conscience became educated to realise the responsibility of the community for the care of its less fortunate young, aged and handicapped members. The state has now virtually accepted responsibility for the care of these persons and it has delegated the necessary powers to Local Authorities. We must be prepared to experiment with new ideas to achieve new ideals.

Bacteriological Examinations

Until 4th July throat swabs and specimens of sputum were examined at Gateside Hospital, The figures were as follows:—

| NATURE OF SPECIMEN | Positive | Negative | Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-------|
| Throat Swab, | 29 | 207 | 236 |
| Sputum | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Total, | 30 | 217 | 247 |

All other specimens for investigation, in addition to throat swabs and sputum, after 4th July, were sent to Hawkhead Emergency Laboratory, Paisley. Some of these were sent by this department and others by hospitals and medical practitioners in the Burgh. The figures are as follows:—

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Health Department, | 328 |
| Tuberculosis Clinic (after 4th July) | 218 |
| Gateside Hospital, | 401 |
| Larkfield Hospital, | 311 |
| Rankin Hospital, | 93 |
| Royal Infirmary, | 88 |
| Ravenscraig Hospital, | 18 |
| Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, | 4 |
| General practitioners, | 114 |
| Total, | <u>1,575</u> |

Since the examination of throat swabs was transferred to the Paisley laboratory there has been continuous and bitter complaint from medical practitioners regarding the delay in obtaining results in time to be really useful in diagnosis and representation has been made to the Western Regional Hospital Board on the matter. So far, however, no improvement has been effected. The only method of obtaining really prompt and satisfactory service would appear to be the provision of bacteriological facilities within the Burgh.

Port Sanitary Administration

During the year the routine arrangements continued whereby Greenock Port Authority administered the provisions of the Port Sanitary Regulations in relation to the shipping in the port.

The number of cargo vessels boarded by the staff of the department was 135 as compared with 88 last year. In 9 instances where ships had arrived from infected ports the crew was mustered and medically inspected. One case of infectious disease was removed to hospital.

The goods carried in 60 ships included sugar, molasses, copra, palm kernels, timber, machinery and general merchandise. Twenty-seven ships docked for overhaul, 8 for bunkers, 10 for loading, 2 for stores and 1 for towage while in addition 27 ocean weather ships docked in the harbours.

A general examination of the crews living spaces was carried out in each ship and in most cases the sanitary condition was found to be satisfactory. In others defects were pointed out for appropriate action.

Deratization.—Every ship which entered the harbours was surveyed for rat infestation and during the year under review trapping was found necessary in 31 ships, 352 rats being recovered.

Eighteen of the ships had valid deratization certificates, 65 valid exemption certificates and 18 had certificates which were not valid (4 deratization and 14 exemption), while 7 had no certificate of any kind. In 11 cases certificates were issued and in 12 the ship sailed without renewal of the certificate. Two ships, however, were in dock at the end of the year. The ocean weather service ships do not require a certificate.

Eleven deratization certificates were issued, 8 after fumigation with hydrogen cyanide and 3 after trapping had been carried out. In addition 42 exemption certificates were issued. Included in the 53 ships to which a certificate of some sort was given were certain ships not mentioned above, for example, new ships, coasters and some which had arrived in the previous year. In addition certificates were also issued to certain ships whose current certificate was still valid.

Registration of the telegraphic address "Portelth Greenock" was renewed during the year.

Disinfection

No major change was made in the arrangements at the Disinfecting Station during the year. The following are the particulars of the articles dealt with :—

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Disinfected by steam, | 1,054 |
| Disinfected by antiseptic solution, | 19,771 |
| Total number of articles dealt with, | <u>20,825</u> |

Of that total 20,397 were also washed and this includes a considerable number of articles for general use in the department.

The equipment gave satisfactory service and none but the usual routine repairs were required.

Reception House

No contacts of infectious disease were housed in the Reception House during the year, but the main building was put into a state of semi-preparedness as part of the arrangements to deal with sudden and unforeseen emergencies in relation to which temporary accommodation might be required for homeless people.

The scabies clinic was transferred to Wellpark Clinic in July.

Food Supply

MILK AND DAIRIES.—There are 7 registered cow sheds in the Burgh with accommodation for 173 cows. These were on the whole well conducted and satisfactorily maintained. In addition three cow sheds were exempt from registration.

Dealers' licences were granted during the year as follows :—certified milk, 46 ; tuberculin tested milk, 44 ; pasteurised milk, 51. In addition six producer licences for tuberculin tested milk and two pasteuriser licences were also issued while two shops held licences entitling them to bottle tuberculin-tested milk.

There are 95 registered dairies in the Burgh. These were frequently inspected and in general were found to be well kept. The methods of handling were normally satisfactory and a check was kept by bacteriological examination of samples.

Samples taken from the farms of local producers numbered 49 and of these 4 were found to be unsatisfactory, 2 through high bacterial count and the presence of *B. coli* and 2 owing to the presence of *B. coli* only. The number taken from other sources totalled 396 as follows :—schools and school kitchens, 98 ; hospitals and hospital kitchens, 28 ; canteens, 7 ; wholesale dealers' premises and vehicles, 73 ; retailers' premises, 96 ; outside producers retailing in the Burgh, 7 ; and outside producers supplying wholesale dealers, 87.

Of the samples detailed above 264 were found to be satisfactory and 130 unsatisfactory, chiefly on account of a high bacterial count and the presence of *B. coli*. Of the total 14 were of certified milk, 137 of tuberculin tested milk, 2 of standard milk, 134 of pasteurised milk and 109 of ordinary milk.

Control of the cleanliness of milk bottles was achieved by 16 bacteriological examinations, 10 of which were found to be satisfactory.

The laboratory in the Sanitary Department dealt with 114 samples of pasteurised milk and 9 of these were found to be unsatisfactory on account of failure to pass the phosphatase test.

No cases of infectious disease were known to have been connected with the Burgh's milk supply during the year.

ICE CREAM.—The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, came into force during the year and will, albeit belatedly, provide the Local Authority with considerable powers to control the safety and purity of a product which is fast becoming a universal article of food.

Meetings were held with the local traders in which the new control was discussed and these proved to be very useful in clearing up some misconceptions as to the standard to be required in the future and how best it could be attained. In addition meetings with the Health and Sanitary officials of the County and the Burghs of Port Glasgow and Paisley were held at which uniformity of view was achieved in suggesting an equal standard within the County area.

A very considerable amount of preliminary work was carried out by the Sanitary Department during the year and in addition 29 samples were examined bacteriologically, 12 being regarded as satisfactory and 17 as unsatisfactory.

When the new measures are in full operation considerable improvement can definitely be looked for.

FAT SUBSTITUTES.—At the end of 1947 information was received that certain substances of the nature of fat substitutes, greasing emulsions and hydro-carbon oils were being offered to caterers and others as "fat extenders" for use in the baking of cakes and the frying of fish and chips, etc. In view of the fact that such substances might prove dangerous if so used, an extensive investigation was carried out by the Sanitary Department early in the year. This showed clearly that although fat extenders had been offered in no instances was an inedible compound used in the Burgh in the process of cooking and that, further, only in eight instances were edible synthetic fats used in baking processes.

FOOD POISONING.—No case of food poisoning was brought to the notice of the department during the year and no action apart from the usual routine of inspection of food stuffs and premises on which food is handled was required.

NUTRITION.—Accurate information on this subject is difficult to obtain without special investigation and impressions cannot invariably be regarded as accurate. Information from School Medical Officers and the Child Welfare Officer, however, definitely indicate some slight improvement in the condition of nutrition of children during the last few years and that this improvement was at least maintained during 1948.

The poor uptake of welfare foods has already been mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Meat Inspection

Mr. George McNeil, Superintendent of the Abattoir, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out there during the year ended 15th May, 1949.

Number and Type of Animal Slaughtered.

| CLASS | Number slaughtered | Number affected with Tuberculosis | Percentage affected with Tuberculosis | Whole carcasses seized for Tuberculosis | Parts of Carcasses seized for Tuberculosis | Whole Carcasses seized for diseases other than Tuberculosis | Parts of Carcasses seized for diseases other than Tuberculosis |
|----------|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Bullocks | 2,079 | 152 | 7.3 | — | 25 | 1 | 11 |
| Bulls | 67 | 11 | 16.4 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Cows | 669 | 185 | 27.6 | 9 | 26 | 13 | 24 |
| Heifers | 933 | 81 | 8.6 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| Swine | 1,676 | 88 | 5.2 | 2 | — | 3 | 9 |
| Sheep | 27,796 | — | — | — | — | 30 | 8 |
| Calves | 1,178 | 3 | .2 | 3 | — | 18 | 1 |
| Total | 34,398 | 520 | 1.5 | 15 | 63 | 68 | 58 |

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial seizure of carcasses :—

Total Seizures.—Tuberculosis, 15 ; pyrexia, 23 ; dropsy, 9 ; decomposition, 1 ; emaciation, 18 ; enteritis, 2 ; immaturity, 2 ; pyaemia, 5 ; umbilical pyaemia, 4 ; peritonitis, 1 ; uraemia, 2 ; melanosis, 1.

Partial Seizures.—Tuberculosis, 63 ; injuries, 30 ; abscess, 6 ; parasites, 2 ; adhesions, 15 ; oedema, 1 ; arthritis, 4.

The approximate weight of meat and organs destroyed during the year was 22 tons, 14 cwt., 1 qr., 1 lb.

Routine inspection of butchers' shops and cold stores was as formerly carried out by the staff and all the tinned meat supplied locally as part of the meat ration passed through the slaughter-house, where a thorough examination was made. No problems of particular difficulty were encountered during the year.

Housing and Town Planning

The information in this section has been kindly supplied by the Master of Works.

HOUSING.

New Houses.—During 1948 there were erected and occupied within the Burgh 312 new dwelling houses, 59 permanent sited at South Maukinhill, and 253 temporary sited as follows :—Hole Farm, 18 ; Upper Bow Farm, 47 ; Inverkip Road, 80 ; North Auchneagh, 38 ; North Maukinhill, 48 ; and Gap Sites, 22.

In addition 138 houses were rebuilt on the sites of those destroyed in the air raids of 1941. These are situated at Gibbshill, 30 ; Strone, 58 ; Cowdenknowes and Hole Farm, 26 ; Craigieknowes, 12 ; Bridgend, 6 ; Maukinhill, 4 ; and Grosvenor Road, 2.

Unfit Houses.—Representation under the housing acts was made in respect of 21 houses contained in five properties. In all 19 houses, the subjects of undertakings, were closed, 2 families, comprising 11 persons, being re-housed directly and 17, containing 70 persons indirectly.

The problem of the unfit house has been left untackled for some time now, but it has become obvious that action on a large scale will be necessary before long, since houses previously in the doubtful category have been deteriorating rapidly during the war period and there is a considerable list of dwellings which are overdue for action.

Decrowding.—Families to the number of 302 (86 tenants and 216 sub-tenants) comprising 1,291 persons were re-housed in new houses, an illness factor existing in 55 of them (11 tenants and 44 sub-tenants). In addition 9 houses were allocated to key workers in new industry and 1 family was re-housed direct from an unfit house.

The re-built dwellings were used for re-housing 1, decanting 15, and decrowding 122, and in the last were 20 families in which an illness factor existed. The total number of persons re-housed in this operation was 956.

Overcrowding, Sub-letting, and Squatting.—All of these evils still exist within the Burgh although the last is only of slight degree. As is obvious they all spring from the same cause, the lack of houses. The fact may as well be faced that they will be with us for a long time at the present rate of house building. In fact we are now losing ground, and as time goes on the evils are steadily becoming more marked. Every year there are many marriages but no houses can be allocated to newly weds because the other aspects of the problems are so pressing.

Overcrowding becomes much more a danger when tuberculosis makes its appearance in the household and the lack of satisfactory means of living is undoubtedly one factor, and an important one, in the present black outlook in regard to this disease.

Lack of houses is certainly not the fault of the Local Authority, which is building every house for which permission and materials are available, and every family with an illness factor of any kind is given full and sympathetic consideration.

Environmental Conditions.—The unsatisfactory air-raid shelter is still with us and there is now an embargo on the demolition of these structures. It appears clear that the insanitary conditions inseparable from them will remain until they are either demolished or until the openings are bricked up but even this later course seems to be objected to by the central department.

TOWN PLANNING.—The final report by Sir Frank Mears, the Planning Consultant, was submitted in April, and was followed by an exhibition of charts, plans and models, descriptive of the report and outlining proposals for re-development of the Burgh and for meeting housing needs. The exhibition was well attended by the public and parties of young people from a number of schools.

During the period of the exhibition a film was shown indicating the position in Greenock with regard to Industry, Housing, Public Health and Traffic Problems, and also proposals for re-development embodied in the report. This film was much appreciated by the visitors to the exhibition, and it has now been re-cast and made available for exhibition anywhere.

During the succeeding months a series of special meetings were held by the Planning Committee, when the Mears Report was discussed in detail, and recommendation made with regard to various matters of importance.

The planning section of the Master of Works' Department was engaged on the preparation of plans for submission to the Secretary of State in the form required under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, and at the same time preparation is being made for the carrying out of a survey of existing development.

Sewage, River Pollution and Nuisances

The Master of Works has also provided the following information :—

No serious flooding occurred during the year and the main activity in this department concerned the rectification of minor defects which developed in the existing sewerage system. Measures for the relief of sewers subject to sur-charge are under consideration. The Kip Valley outfall is now complete with the exception of the screening chamber and work in respect of the

comminutor plant. Completion works are in progress on this plant and it is expected that the whole system will be in operation in 1949.

During the year there was no necessity to provide medical certificates in connection with nuisances nor was there any difficulty in connection with the pollution of streams.

Factory Acts

The number of factories registered at the end of the year was 600.

Visits of inspection were made to 70 mechanical and 93 non-mechanical factories and 4 notices were issued regarding the necessity for sanitary action.

Two lists containing 306 names of outworkers were received and 120 intimations with 219 names were issued to other authorities.

Water Supply

The following information has been kindly provided by the Water Engineer. A full supply of water for domestic, trade and mill power purposes was maintained throughout the year. The minimum supply available was on 15th March when the water in store in the various reservoirs amounted to 170 days for all purposes. Quarterly chemical analyses of water taken from the various sources were made by the Public Analyst and these were found to be satisfactory. The quantity used for domestic purposes during the year was 49.5 gallons per head per day.

Chlorination of the whole supply at the filters was continued throughout the year and fortnightly samples collected by the Sanitary Inspector were sent for bacteriological examination. The results were almost invariably classified as highly satisfactory but the water before chlorination could not always be said to be free from indications of possible pollution. Fortnightly tests for the amount of available chlorine in the supply were also made but the results of these varied considerably throughout the year.

Meteorology

The following information has also been supplied by the Water Engineer.

The rainfall during the year is gauged at Prospecthill Water Works and amounted to 83.52 inches against 59.97 inches during 1947. The mean rainfall for 55 years (1890 to 1944 inclusive) at the same station amounted to 62.16 inches.

Bright sunshine during the year amounted to 1,196.5 hours as against 1,102.9 hours during 1947.

Health Education

The spreading of information on health matters continued on the same lines as previously but on a rather increased scale during 1948.

The health visitor staff with great pertinacity and tact and often against considerable odds continued to do excellent work.

Illustrated posters were exhibited throughout the Burgh and special information on the subject of venereal diseases was shown in all the public lavatories in the Burgh and in the dock area.

A special intensified campaign on diphtheria immunisation was carried out in the cinemas and newspapers and by leaflet distribution in the month of September to try and convince the public of the benefits of this procedure.

Two Sunday meetings in local picture houses were held, one on the subject of venereal diseases and the other on tuberculosis and each was attended by an audience of well over a thousand persons. These meetings were arranged under the auspices of the Corporation and the Central Council for Health Education, films were shown and very many questions were asked and answered. There was no lack of interest in the subjects discussed.

The Medical Officer's monthly bulletin continued to appear and there is no doubt that the matters dealt with get their way to a wide circle of readers.

Members of the department's staff continued to give talks to interested audiences on a variety of subjects.

TABLE I—VITAL STATISTICS

(A) Births, Deaths and Marriages.—

| | Numbers Registered in District | Transfers | | Corrected Number | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|----|------------------|-------|---------|
| | | Out | In | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| Total Births | 1,688 | 41 | 34 | 1,681 | 872 | 809 |
| (incl. Illegitimate) | | | | | | |
| Illegitimate Births | 81 | 3 | 11 | 89 | 46 | 43 |
| Stillbirths | 56 | 1 | 1 | 56 | 28 | 28 |
| Marriages | 648 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Deaths | 1,004 | 124 | 48 | 928 | 472 | 456 |

(B) Deaths and Death-rates in Age Groups.—

| AGES | Population estimated at Mid-year by M.O.H. | Number of Deaths | Percentage of Total Deaths | Death-rate per 1,000 of the population | Average Death- rate per 1,000 of population during preced- ing 5 years |
|------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Under 1 year | 1,769 | 103 | 11.10 | 58.22 | 72.44 |
| From 1—4 years | 6,262 | 18 | 1.94 | 2.87 | 3.90 |
| " 5—9 " | 8,234 | 16 | 1.72 | 1.94 | 1.44 |
| " 10—14 " | 8,022 | 8 | 0.86 | 0.99 | 1.55 |
| " 15—24 " | 14,174 | 47 | 5.06 | 3.31 | 3.57 |
| " 25—34 " | 11,649 | 42 | 4.53 | 3.60 | 3.55 |
| " 35—44 " | 9,863 | 38 | 4.10 | 3.85 | 5.63 |
| " 45—54 " | 8,651 | 80 | 8.62 | 9.24 | 11.30 |
| " 55—64 " | 6,242 | 148 | 15.95 | 23.71 | 28.16 |
| " 65—74 " | 3,378 | 221 | 23.81 | 65.42 | 70.20 |
| " 75—84 " | 1,079 | 174 | 18.75 | 161.26 | 172.95 |
| " 85 and over | 147 | 33 | 3.56 | 224.48 | 256.15 |
| Total | 79,470 | 928 | 100.00 | 11.67 | 13.33 |

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected for Transfers)—REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1948.

| CAUSES OF DEATH | ALL AGES | | | AGE | | | | | | | | | | 85 and over |
|---|------------|-------|---------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| | Both Sexes | Males | Females | 1— | 5— | 10— | 15— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever, | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough, | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria, | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, | 98 | 45 | 53 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 31 | 24 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 5 | — | — |
| Other Forms of Tuberculosis, | 15 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Syphilis, | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Influenza, | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles, | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases, | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Cancer, Malignant Tumours, | 129 | 72 | 57 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 37 | 41 | 21 | — |
| Tumours, non-malignant or not defined, | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Acute Rheumatism, | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diabetes Mellitus, | 9 | 2 | 7 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Other General Diseases, | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningitis, Diseases of Spinal Cord, | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc., | 98 | 43 | 55 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | 14 | 45 | 25 | 5 |
| Other Diseases of Nervous System, | 14 | 8 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Heart Disease, | 245 | 118 | 127 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 41 | 82 | 73 | 15 |
| Other Circulatory Diseases, | 17 | 4 | 13 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Bronchitis, | 37 | 26 | 11 | 20 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 1 |
| Pneumonia, | 38 | 20 | 18 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — |
| Other Respiratory Diseases, | 14 | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | — |
| Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer, | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Diarrhoea (all ages), | 15 | 8 | 7 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Appendicitis, | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Cirrhosis of Liver, | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Other Diseases of Liver, | 7 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 3 | — |
| Other Digestive Diseases, | 13 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 4 | — |
| Nephritis, Acute and Chronic, | 13 | 5 | 8 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | — | — |
| Other Diseases of Genito-urinary System, | 8 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Puerperal Sepsis, | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Puerperal Causes, | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diseases of Skin and Organs of Movement, | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Congen. Deb., Prem. Birth, Malformations, etc., | 44 | 33 | 16 | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Old Age, | 14 | 6 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Suicide, | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Road Transport Accidents, | 5 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Other Violence, | 21 | 14 | 7 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | — |
| Causes, ill-defined or Unknown, | 28 | 16 | 13 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ALL CAUSES, | 924 | 472 | 456 | 103 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 47 | 12 | 38 | 80 | 148 | 174 | 33 |

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000—
REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1948.

| Year | Population | Death-rate | Birth-rate | Infantile Mortality Rate | Tuberculosis Death-rate | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary |
| 1881-1885 | 71,578 | 22.19 | 37.95 | 139 | 2.35 | 0.96 |
| 1885-1890 | 72,073 | 18.92 | 32.23 | 127 | 2.03 | 0.69 |
| 1891-1895 | 62,732 | 21.09 | 33.47 | 139 | 1.82 | 0.63 |
| 1896-1900 | 63,894 | 20.04 | 32.96 | 137 | 1.83 | 0.74 |
| 1901 | 68,264 | 19.45 | 29.84 | 132 | 1.46 | 0.90 |
| 1902 | 68,756 | 19.85 | 31.74 | 122 | 1.81 | 0.94 |
| 1903 | 69,252 | 18.93 | 29.56 | 144 | 1.68 | 0.80 |
| 1904 | 69,749 | 17.65 | 30.09 | 123 | 1.20 | 0.93 |
| 1905 | 70,253 | 18.78 | 30.49 | 116 | 1.31 | 1.05 |
| 1901-1905 | 69,254 | 18.93 | 30.34 | 127 | 1.49 | 0.92 |
| 1906 | 70,758 | 17.89 | 32.21 | 127 | 1.34 | 1.25 |
| 1907 | 71,269 | 17.79 | 30.25 | 104 | 1.54 | 1.08 |
| 1908 | 71,783 | 17.00 | 30.31 | 118 | 1.21 | 1.12 |
| 1909 | 73,214 | 15.01 | 26.73 | 95 | 1.09 | 1.09 |
| 1910 | 74,667 | 18.87 | 28.85 | 129 | 1.16 | 0.96 |
| 1906-1910 | 72,338 | 17.31 | 29.67 | 114 | 1.26 | 1.10 |
| 1911 | 75,028 | 18.44 | 30.73 | 113 | 1.50 | 0.95 |
| 1912 | 76,337 | 18.70 | 31.30 | 119 | 1.44 | 1.02 |
| 1913 | 77,156 | 18.22 | 31.03 | 116 | 1.47 | 0.86 |
| 1914 | 77,642 | 18.04 | 32.84 | 108 | 1.00 | 0.91 |
| 1915 | 77,695 | 20.14 | 29.49 | 145 | 1.15 | 0.91 |
| 1911-1915 | 76,771 | 18.70 | 31.07 | 120 | 1.39 | 0.93 |
| 1916 | 78,642 | 17.10 | 29.20 | 109 | 1.42 | 0.75 |
| 1917 | 79,299 | 15.10 | 26.88 | 92 | 1.28 | 0.83 |
| 1918 | 79,574 | 17.88 | 26.52 | 110 | 1.10 | 0.82 |
| 1919 | 79,613 | 17.25 | 28.73 | 99 | 0.94 | 0.59 |
| 1920 | 80,436 | 16.51 | 33.34 | 104 | 1.06 | 0.69 |
| 1916-1920 | 79,512 | 16.76 | 28.93 | 102 | 1.16 | 0.73 |
| 1921 | 81,120 | 14.59 | 30.15 | 93 | 1.01 | 0.54 |
| 1922 | 81,370 | 19.17 | 26.78 | 149 | 1.03 | 0.68 |
| 1923 | 81,522 | 12.94 | 27.04 | 77 | 0.99 | 0.54 |
| 1924 | 82,096 | 15.22 | 24.16 | 113 | 1.00 | 0.44 |
| 1925 | 81,200 | 14.32 | 24.54 | 107 | 0.85 | 0.52 |
| 1921-1925 | 81,461 | 15.24 | 26.71 | 107 | 0.97 | 0.54 |
| 1926 | 81,558 | 13.74 | 23.87 | 90 | 0.98 | 0.34 |
| 1927 | 80,889 | 13.26 | 22.17 | 89 | 0.87 | 0.44 |
| 1928 | 79,204 | 15.74 | 24.05 | 120 | 0.80 | 0.34 |
| 1929 | 81,844 | 15.57 | 22.22 | 111 | 1.04 | 0.26 |
| 1930 | 79,223 | 14.20 | 23.83 | 96 | 0.88 | 0.30 |
| 1926-1930 | 80,543 | 14.50 | 25.22 | 101 | 0.91 | 0.33 |
| 1931 | 79,012 | 13.50 | 23.40 | 78 | 0.90 | 0.30 |
| 1932 | 79,387 | 14.63 | 21.47 | 121 | 0.66 | 0.36 |
| 1933 | 79,486 | 15.03 | 20.60 | 108 | 0.88 | 0.18 |
| 1934 | 79,605 | 12.90 | 20.86 | 89 | 0.79 | 0.21 |
| 1935 | 79,980 | 13.85 | 21.16 | 92 | 0.76 | 0.09 |
| 1931-1935 | 79,494 | 13.98 | 21.49 | 97 | 0.79 | 0.22 |
| 1936 | 80,524 | 13.73 | 20.29 | 101 | 0.63 | 0.28 |
| 1937 | 80,957 | 15.60 | 21.60 | 97 | 1.01 | 0.31 |
| 1938 | 81,297 | 12.81 | 20.24 | 75 | 0.79 | 0.30 |
| 1939 | 81,366 | 13.43 | 20.30 | 88 | 0.93 | 0.17 |
| 1940 | 79,629 | 15.27 | 19.7 | 82 | 0.92 | 0.30 |
| 1936-1940 | 80,754 | 14.16 | 20.42 | 88 | 0.85 | 0.27 |
| 1941 | 77,000 | 14.84 | 18.8 | 90 | 1.17 | 0.31 |
| 1942 | 74,300 | 13.95 | 20.1 | 104 | 1.15 | 0.33 |
| 1943 | 73,205 | 14.22 | 21.0 | 80 | 0.75 | 0.21 |
| 1944 | 73,378 | 13.50 | 20.5 | 81 | 0.94 | 0.46 |
| 1945 | 73,288 | 13.29 | 18.6 | 74 | 0.98 | 0.29 |
| 1941-1945 | 74,234 | 13.96 | 19.8 | 85 | 0.99 | 0.32 |
| 1946 | 75,231 | 12.9 | 20.7 | 62 | 0.96 | 0.14 |
| 1947 | 79,377 | 12.8 | 23.8 | 64 | 1.11 | 0.30 |
| 1948 | 79,470 | 11.7 | 21.2 | 61 | 1.23 | 0.19 |

TABLE V.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948.

| DISEASE | BY WHOM REPORTED | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|-------|
| | House-holders | House-holders and Doctors | Doctors | Public Health Officers | School Medical Officer | Registrars | Midwives | |
| Pneumonia | — | — | 40 | — | — | 8 | — | 48 |
| Enteric Fever | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | 63 | — | — | — | — | 63 |
| Scarlet Fever | — | 6 | 315 | — | — | — | — | 321 |
| Peurperal Fever | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Erysipelas | — | — | 15 | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Malaria | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Dysentery | — | — | 21 | — | — | — | — | 21 |
| Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice | — | 13 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| Measles | 520 | — | 4 | — | 3 | — | — | 527 |
| Chickenpox | 522 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 527 |
| Whooping Cough | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 39 |
| Mumps | 276 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 277 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | 8 |
| Total | 1,357 | 19 | 481 | — | 4 | 8 | 6 | 1,875 |

TABLE VI.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948.

| MONTH | Diphtheria | Erysipelas | Scarlet Fever | Enteric Fever | Puerperal Fever | Puerperal Pyrexia | Pneumonia | Malaria | Dysentery | Cerebro-spinal Fever | Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice | Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis | Chickenpox | Measles | Whooping Cough | Mumps | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | TOTAL |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| January ... | 2 | 3 | 46 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 82 | 16 | 8 | 130 | — | 291 |
| February ... | 5 | 1 | 43 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 55 | 61 | 9 | 66 | — | 246 |
| March ... | 6 | — | 36 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 115 | 205 | 4 | 45 | — | 418 |
| April ... | 7 | 3 | 24 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 107 | 123 | 1 | 6 | — | 377 |
| May ... | 10 | 1 | 18 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 56 | 30 | 2 | 10 | — | 131 |
| June ... | 3 | 1 | 13 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 9 | — | — | 1 | 36 | 30 | 4 | 7 | — | 107 |
| July ... | 1 | 1 | 13 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 39 |
| August ... | 6 | 1 | 12 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 7 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 55 |
| September ... | 5 | 2 | 28 | 6 | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 8 | 12 | — | — | — | 69 |
| October ... | 7 | 1 | 32 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 17 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 84 |
| November ... | 4 | — | 30 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | 6 | — | 2 | — | 17 | 7 | 4 | 4 | — | 79 |
| December . | 7 | 1 | 26 | — | — | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 18 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 79 |
| TOTAL ... | 63 | 15 | 321 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 527 | 527 | 39 | 277 | 8 | 1,875 |

TABLE VII.—DISTRICT INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
WITH NUMBER REMOVED TO HOSPITAL, 1948.

| District | Cases | Diphtheria | Erysipelas | Scarlet Fever | Enteric Fever | Puerperal Fever | Puerperal Pyrexia | Pneumonia | Malaria | Dysentery | Cerebro-spinal Fever | Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice | Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis | Chickenpox | Measles | Whooping Cough | Mumps | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Total |
|----------|--------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| A | { Ascertained Removed | 12 | 1 | 92 | 3 | — | 1 | 8 | — | 5 | — | 3 | — | 151 | 68 | 16 | 89 | 4 | 453 |
| B | { Ascertained Removed | 12 | — | 89 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 110 |
| C | { Ascertained Removed | 27 | 7 | 99 | 2 | — | — | 21 | — | 9 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 140 | 166 | 13 | 87 | 2 | 580 |
| D | { Ascertained Removed | 27 | — | 98 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 155 | 129 | 4 | 53 | — | 131 |
| | { Ascertained Removed | 14 | 1 | 58 | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 431 |
| | { Ascertained Removed | 13 | — | 58 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 81 | 164 | 6 | 48 | 2 | 77 |
| | { Ascertained Removed | 9 | 6 | 72 | 4 | 1 | — | 10 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 410 |
| | { Ascertained Removed | 9 | — | 58 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 77 |
| SHIPS | { Ascertained Removed | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | { Ascertained Removed | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total | { Ascertained Removed | 63 | 15 | 321 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 527 | 527 | 39 | 277 | 8 | 1,875 |
| | { Ascertained Removed | 62 | — | 303 | 9 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | 396 |

TABLE VIII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1948.

| YEAR | SCARLET FEVER | | | DIPHTHERIA | | | MEASLES | | | WHOOPIING COUGH | | |
|------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Incidence rate per 1,000 | Death-rate per 1,000 | Case mortality rate per cent. | Incidence rate per 1,000 | Death-rate per 1,000 | Case mortality rate per cent. | Incidence rate per 1,000 | Death-rate per 1,000 | Case mortality rate per cent. | Incidence rate per 1,000 | Death-rate per 1,000 | Case mortality rate per cent. |
| 1900 | 2.55 | 0.17 | 6.93 | 1.19 | 0.40 | 34.56 | 5.48 | 0.13 | 2.41 | 9.42 | 1.09 | 11.58 |
| 1901 | 7.92 | 0.42 | 5.36 | 8.93 | 0.17 | 19.67 | 0.82 | 0.35 | 3.24 | 1.87 | 0.36 | 19.53 |
| 1902 | 7.79 | 0.85 | 11.00 | 1.06 | 0.43 | 41.09 | 26.44 | 0.49 | 1.87 | 1.26 | 0.13 | 10.34 |
| 1903 | 2.33 | 0.11 | 4.93 | 0.54 | 0.12 | 23.68 | 0.66 | 0.02 | 4.34 | 6.55 | 1.02 | 15.63 |
| 1904 | 1.07 | 0.07 | 6.66 | 1.17 | 0.27 | 23.17 | 30.28 | 0.83 | 2.74 | 3.59 | 0.32 | 9.16 |
| 1905 | 2.81 | 0.32 | 11.61 | 0.88 | 0.21 | 24.19 | 31.31 | 0.82 | 2.63 | 5.50 | 0.76 | 13.95 |
| 1906 | 1.92 | 0.08 | 4.41 | 0.70 | 0.12 | 18.00 | 4.04 | 0.12 | 3.14 | 2.54 | 0.28 | 11.11 |
| 1907 | 2.16 | 0.05 | 2.59 | 0.75 | 0.14 | 18.51 | 19.68 | 0.46 | 2.35 | 3.70 | 0.68 | 18.56 |
| 1908 | 0.97 | 0.01 | 1.42 | 0.72 | 0.16 | 23.07 | 14.76 | 0.58 | 3.96 | 3.63 | 0.47 | 13.02 |
| 1909 | 2.89 | 0.04 | 1.41 | 1.05 | 0.13 | 12.98 | 1.73 | 0.02 | 1.57 | 4.73 | 0.65 | 13.83 |
| 1910 | 5.02 | 0.14 | 2.93 | 1.27 | 0.18 | 14.73 | 38.45 | 1.21 | 3.16 | 3.87 | 0.45 | 11.76 |
| 1911 | 5.18 | 0.18 | 3.59 | 1.94 | 0.09 | 9.85 | 4.45 | 0.17 | 3.89 | 5.85 | 0.42 | 7.28 |
| 1912 | 10.02 | 0.49 | 4.96 | 1.21 | 0.13 | 10.75 | 19.93 | 0.66 | 3.35 | 4.12 | 0.36 | 8.88 |
| 1913 | 5.59 | 0.24 | 4.39 | 1.03 | 0.18 | 17.50 | 19.99 | 0.41 | 2.07 | 9.40 | 0.63 | 6.74 |
| 1914 | 2.65 | 0.05 | 1.94 | 1.76 | 0.12 | 7.29 | 11.86 | 0.33 | 2.82 | 4.22 | 0.33 | 7.92 |
| 1915 | 1.90 | 0.11 | 6.08 | 1.72 | 0.16 | 9.70 | 14.32 | 0.65 | 4.58 | 9.38 | 0.73 | 7.81 |
| 1916 | 3.73 | 0.76 | 2.04 | 1.61 | 0.19 | 11.81 | 17.16 | 0.95 | 5.55 | 0.72 | 0.05 | 7.01 |
| 1917 | 2.74 | 0.06 | 2.29 | 1.23 | 0.12 | 10.20 | 10.12 | 0.20 | 1.99 | 11.43 | 0.80 | 7.05 |
| 1918 | 1.36 | 0.01 | 0.91 | 0.70 | 0.03 | 5.35 | 10.19 | 1.25 | 12.33 | 4.53 | 0.33 | 7.47 |
| 1919 | 3.95 | 0.06 | 1.58 | 1.10 | 0.03 | 3.40 | 15.26 | 0.32 | 2.13 | 2.36 | 0.16 | 6.91 |
| 1920 | 1.47 | 0.04 | 3.36 | 1.28 | 0.07 | 5.82 | 5.71 | 0.24 | 4.34 | 6.88 | 0.27 | 3.97 |
| 1921 | 1.31 | 0.01 | 0.93 | 1.76 | 0.07 | 4.19 | 3.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1922 | 1.36 | 0.01 | 0.90 | 1.04 | 0.08 | 8.23 | 36.32 | 2.17 | 5.98 | 18.31 | 0.98 | 5.36 |
| 1923 | 4.90 | 0.07 | 1.50 | 1.37 | 0.07 | 5.35 | 6.31 | 0.14 | 2.33 | 0.41 | 0.02 | 5.88 |
| 1924 | 2.64 | 0.06 | 2.30 | 1.79 | 0.06 | 3.40 | 23.02 | 0.59 | 2.59 | 15.87 | 0.54 | 3.45 |
| 1925 | 1.21 | 0.01 | 1.01 | 2.11 | 0.09 | 4.65 | 1.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.83 | 0.39 | 5.76 |
| 1926 | 3.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.33 | 0.13 | 4.04 | 24.57 | 0.46 | 1.89 | 0.71 | 0.01 | 1.72 |
| 1927 | 3.48 | 0.06 | 1.77 | 3.20 | 0.03 | 1.15 | 7.76 | 0.02 | 0.31 | 5.24 | 0.09 | 1.88 |
| 1928 | 0.84 | 0.01 | 1.49 | 2.91 | 0.17 | 6.06 | 29.49 | 1.02 | 3.46 | 8.53 | 0.51 | 6.06 |
| 1929 | 2.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.41 | 0.07 | 3.03 | 0.52 | 0.02 | 4.64 | 6.25 | 0.46 | 7.44 |
| 1930 | 3.61 | 0.08 | 2.35 | 1.57 | 0.06 | 3.87 | 25.09 | 0.34 | 1.35 | 6.24 | 0.18 | 2.92 |
| 1931 | 3.69 | 0.07 | 2.05 | 1.06 | 0.03 | 3.57 | 1.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.97 | 0.11 | 2.86 |
| 1932 | 10.69 | 0.12 | 1.17 | 1.44 | 0.05 | 3.47 | 38.04 | 0.90 | 2.38 | 3.30 | 0.06 | 1.90 |
| 1933 | 14.10 | 0.11 | 0.80 | 2.05 | 0.10 | 4.90 | 3.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.14 | 0.55 | 4.96 |
| 1934 | 5.40 | 0.05 | 0.93 | 2.31 | 0.18 | 8.15 | 21.30 | 0.15 | 0.70 | 1.64 | 0.06 | 3.81 |
| 1935 | 1.17 | 0.02 | 2.12 | 1.52 | 0.07 | 4.91 | 13.41 | 0.03 | 0.27 | 13.37 | 0.32 | 2.42 |
| 1936 | 0.96 | 0.01 | 1.28 | 1.34 | 0.02 | 1.85 | 11.25 | 0.04 | 0.44 | 1.39 | 0.01 | 0.89 |
| 1937 | 2.70 | 0.01 | 0.54 | 0.59 | 0.02 | 4.16 | 24.95 | 0.13 | 0.54 | 13.03 | 0.38 | 2.93 |
| 1938 | 6.44 | 0.07 | 1.14 | 1.04 | 0.03 | 3.52 | 1.21 | 0.02 | 2.02 | 1.89 | 0.02 | 1.29 |
| 1939 | 2.94 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 1.11 | 0.03 | 3.29 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.95 | 0.11 | 1.39 |
| 1940 | 1.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.62 | 0.05 | 3.10 | 28.99 | 0.07 | 0.25 | 11.07 | 0.18 | 1.70 |
| 1941 | 1.45 | 0.01 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 0.06 | 3.26 | 5.80 | 0.02 | 0.44 | 4.03 | 0.03 | 0.96 |
| 1942 | 2.51 | 0.01 | 0.53 | 2.03 | 0.03 | 1.98 | 12.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.17 | 0.53 | 4.59 |
| 1943 | 1.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.35 | 0.02 | 2.02 | 5.42 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 7.82 | 0.09 | 1.22 |
| 1944 | 0.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 27.09 | 0.06 | 0.25 | 5.95 | 0.10 | 1.83 |
| 1945 | 1.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.43 | 0.01 | 0.95 | 2.57 | 0.02 | 1.05 | 3.94 | 0.05 | 1.31 |
| 1946 | 1.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.89 | 0.03 | 4.54 | 12.15 | 0.01 | 0.10 | 6.39 | 0.01 | 0.20 |
| 1947 | 1.88 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.76 | 0.01 | 1.63 | 14.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.86 | 0.05 | 0.73 |
| 1948 | 4.03 | 0.01 | 0.31 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.63 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 |